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VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1785.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

Dr. Price's Observations

(Continued)

OF LIBERTY OF DISCUSSION.

WHEN Christianity, that first & best of all the means of human improvement, was first preached, it was charged with turning the world upside down. The leaders of Jewish and Pagan establishments were alarmed, and by opposing the propagation of it, converted religion of peace and love into an occasion of violence and slaughter; and thus verified our Lord's prophecy, that he was come *not to send peace but a sword on earth*. All this was the effect of the misapplication of the powers of government. Instead of creating, they should have been employed in preventing such mischief, and been active only in causing the Christian cause to receive a fair hearing, and guarding the propagators of it against insult. —The like observation may be made concerning the first reformers. —What we all see would have been right in Pagan and Popish governments with respect to Christianity and the Reformation; would it not be now right in Christian or Protestant governments, were any attempts made to propagate a new religion, or any doctrines advanced opposite to those now held sacred! Such attempts, if unsupported by reason and evidence, would soon come to nothing. An importer cannot stand the test of fair and open examination. On the contrary, the cause of truth will certainly be served by it. Mahometanism would have sunk as soon as it rose, had no other force than that of evidence been employed to propagate it; and it is an unspeakable recommendation of Christianity, that it made its most enlightened periods, by evidence only, in opposition to the strongest exertions of civil power. There cannot be a more striking proof, that nothing but fair discussion is necessary to suppress

error and to propagate truth. I am grieved, indeed, whenever I find any Christians shewing a disposition to call in the aid of civil power to defend their religion. Nothing can be more disgraceful to it. If it wants itself aid it cannot be of God. Its corruption and debasement took place from the moment that civil power took it under its patronage; and this corruption and debasement increased, till at last it was converted into a system of absurdity and superstition more gross and more barbarous than Paganism itself. —The religion of Christ disclaims all connection with the civil establishments of the world. It has suffered infinitely by their friendship. Instead of silencing its opponents, let them be encouraged to produce their strongest arguments against it. The experience of Britain has lately shewn that this will only cause it to be better understood & more firmly believed.

I would extend these observations to all points of faith, however sacred they may be deemed. Nothing reasonable can suffer by discussion. All doctrines really sacred must be clear and incapable of being opposed with success. If civil authority interposes, it will be to support some misconception or abuse of them.

That immortal tendency of doctrines which has been urged as a reason against allowing the public discussion of them, may be either avowed and direct, or only a consequence with which they are charged. If it is avowed and direct, such doctrines certainly will not spread. The principles rooted in human nature will resist them; & the advocates of them will soon be disgraced. If, on the contrary, it is only a consequence with which a doctrine is charged, it should be considered how apt all parties are to charge the doctrines they oppose

with bad tendencies. It is well known, that Calvinists and Armenians, Trinitarians and Socinians, Fatalists and Freewillers, are continually exclaiming against one another's opinions as dangerous and licentious. Even Christianity itself could not, at its first introduction, escape this accusation. The professors of it were considered as Atheists, because they opposed Pagan idolatry; and their religion was on this account reckoned a destructive and pernicious enthusiasm. If, therefore, the rulers of a state are to prohibit the propagation of all doctrines in which they apprehend immoral tendencies, an opening will be made, as I have before observed, for every species of persecution. There will be no doctrine, however true and important, the avowal of which will not in some country or other be subjected to civil penalties. —Undoubtedly, there are doctrines which have such tendencies. But the tendencies of speculative opinions have often very little effect on practice. The Author of nature has planted in the human mind principles and feelings which will operate in opposition to any theories that may seem to contradict them. Every sect, whatever may be its tenets, has some salvo for the necessity of virtue. The philosophers who hold that matter and motion have no existence except in our own ideas, are capable of believing this only in their closets. The same is true of the philosophers who hold that nothing exists but matter and motion; and at the same time teach, that man has no self-determining power: that an unalterable fate governs all things; and that no one is any thing that he can avoid being, or does any thing that he can avoid doing. —These philosophers when they come out into the world act as other men do. Common sense never fails to get the better

of their theories; and I know that many of them are some of the best men in the world, and the warmest friends to the true interests of society. Though their doctrine may seem to furnish an apology for vice, their practice is an exhibition of virtue; and a government which would silence them would greatly injure itself.—Only overt acts of injustice, violence or defamation, come properly under the cognizance of civil power. Were a person now to go about London, teaching, that "property is founded in grace," I should; were I a magistrate, let him alone while he did nothing but teach, without being under any apprehension than that he would soon find a lodging in Bedlam. But were he to attempt to carry his doctrine into its consequences by actually stealing, under the pretence of his right as a saint to the property of his neighbours, I should think it my duty to lay hold of him as a felon, without regarding the opinion from which he acted.

I am persuaded; that few or no inconveniences would arise from such a liberty. If magistrates will do their duty as soon as violence begins, or any overt acts which break the peace are committed, no great harm will arise from their keeping themselves neutral till then. Let, however, the contrary be supposed. Let it be granted that civil authority will in this case often be too late in its exertions; the just inference will be, not that the liberty that I plead for ought not to be allowed; but that there will be two evils, between which an option must be made, and the least of which must be preferred.—One is the evil just mentioned.—The other includes in it every evil which can arise from making the rulers of states judges of the tendency of doctrines, subjecting freedom of enquiry to the controul of their ignorance, & perpetuating darkness, intolerance and slavery. I need not say which of these evils is the least.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Jan. 29.

A part of the 3d regiment, consisting of about 230 men, under the command of Capt. Ingledon, are now under embarkation orders for the Musquito Shore.

Feb. 5 Capt. Swaley, of the brig Porgy, which arrived here on Monday last, from the Bay of Honduras, was dispatched express, on an account being received there that 200 Spaniards had taken possession of Rattan, &

ordered all the English fishermen to depart; & that 150 Spaniards were in readiness to sail from Bacealar to Port-Mahon and from thence to Truxillo, being the place appointed for the general rendezvous.

The English settlers, both on the Musquito Shore & Bay of Honduras, were in daily expectation of falling in the hands of the Spaniards, unless a speedy and effectual reinforcement be sent to their assistance.

It appears too evident, from current information, that Gen. Galvez is resolutely determined, in case Col. Lowry should not acquiesce in his demand, to enforce a compliance by arms which will probably be productive of a rupture between Great-Britain and Spain. In that case a powerful naval force, with a sufficient body of troops, will doubtless be sent out to the protection of this most valuable island.

The Spanish Governors in all the provinces surrounding the Musquito Shore, have published edicts, prohibiting all persons, living within their respective jurisdictions, from trading with the English, or selling them provisions, either at the Bay of Honduras or at the Shore, under the severest pains and penalties. In consequence of which, every species of friendly intercourse is at an end between the two nations, in that quarter.

By letters from the Bay of Honduras we learn, that large parties of Negroes belonging to the British settlers at that place, had gone over to the Spaniards, where they received every encouragement, & were manumitted, and admitted members of the Holy Catholic Church.

The troops which were drafted from his Majesty's 31 regiment of foot; embarked on board the Bellisarius transport on Wednesday last, & sailed the next morning under convoy of the Iphigenia frigate and Ariel sloop of war, for the Musquito Shore. Two Lieutenants & 40 privates, belonging to his Majesty's royal train of artillery, we learn, were also embarked, & sailed at the same time.

By the master of a small vessel who arrived here a few days ago, from the Windward Islands, we learn, that on his passage down here, he put into one of the out ports of Hispaniola, but was instantly ordered to depart; and notwithstanding he told the French officer who boarded him, that he was in want of water, and had sprung one of his masts, yet these orders were reiterated with double energy, and he was given to understand, that no situation could justify his staying where he was even for a single moment. In consequence of which he was obliged

to obey the mandate by pulling to sea immediately.

The Caribs in the island of St. Vincent's, are in great force; upwards of 1200 of them being well armed, & supplied with ammunition, to the great dread and annoyance of the settlers; and that there was but little hopes of reconciling them to the British interest, as they entertain a most inveterate hatred against them.

Feb. 12 By a gentleman who from Hispaniola a few days ago we learn that a French sloop of war arrived at Cape Francois, in twenty four days from Bayonne, which brought accounts that a separation was making for war all over France; that twenty six of the line were put in commission; that all the regiments in the kingdom were considerably augmented; that the total number of forces exceeded 200,000 men; and that these military annoyances were pointed at England.

By the same sloop of war dispatches had arrived to the French commanders at Hispaniola to be doubly attentive to have the forts and fortifications put in the best posture of defence.

There never was a greater appearance of war becoming general in Europe than what the present situation of affairs indicates.—Holland draws in France and Prussia. The Emperor has his friends in the cabinets of Russia, Denmark, Italy, and many of the German courts. The English, with a peculiar address, are likely to keep out of the quarrel longest of any.—Such is the true state of affairs.

MONTÉGOMBART, Jan. 19.

On Thursday the 20th instant, a boat belonging to the ship Mary, Capt. Tulman, about 3 miles off Dunn's Hole fell in with the wreck of a ship; the mizen mast entirely gone and the main mast, which was painted red, carried away under the rigging. A few empty casks, some onions and apples, were floating about her, as was a hog's head, the head of which was marked P. D. bread.

The above wreck was on Thursday last, seen drifting a north-east course, two miles above Martha Brae, and about five miles from the land, the mizen mast only appearing above water. It is conjectured this unfortunate vessel was from America, and loaded with lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

The American Philosophical Society, at their last meeting, received from William Henry, Esq. of Lancaster, the following piece of mechanism, and other curiosities, communicated by Mr. Rittenhouse.

The model of a wheel-carriage, which rolls directly against the wind, by the wind's force alone.

Two pieces of crystal of an unusual magnitude, found in Lancaster county.

An exceeding large tusk, and one of the grinders of some unknown animal; brought from the neighborhood of the Ohio.

Mr. Rittenhouse also presented, from Mrs. Paun, of this city, an

S U P P L E M E N T

To the Vermont Journal, No. 92.

From the American Magazine, of January, 1759.

An account of certain English people, who in the year 1569 making a voyage to the East Indies, were cast away, and wrecked upon an uninhabited island, near the coast of Terra Australis Incognita, & all drowned except one man & four women. Given by Cornelius Van Sjoetten, Captain of a Dutch ship, which was driven there by foul weather, in the year 1667, who found their posterity (speaking good English) to the amount of ten or twelve thousand souls.

CERTAIN English merchants, encouraged by the great advantages arising from the eastern commodities, in the year 1569, having obtained Queen Elizabeth's royal licence, furnished out for the East Indies four ships, of which English was chosen factor, who embarked on the third of April, O. S. with his wife and family, consisting of a son of 12 years old, a daughter of 14, two maid servants, a female negro slave, and George Pine, his book keeper, on board one of the said ships, called the East India Merchant, of 450 tons, being provided with all manner of necessaries and conveniences, in order to settle a factory there.

By the 14th of May they were in sight of the Canaries; and soon after arrived at the Cape de Verd Islands, where they took in some provisions for their voyage, and steering their course south, and a point east, about the first of August came to the island of St. Helena; and having taken in some fresh water, set forward for the Cape of Good Hope, at which by God's blessing they arrived safe, having hitherto met with no tempestuous or disagreeable sailing weather.

But it pleased God, when they were almost in sight of St. Lawrence, (said to be one of the largest islands in the world) they were overtaken by a great storm of wind, which separated them from the rest of the ships, and continued with such violence for many days, that being driven out of their knowledge, they lost all hopes of safety. The first of October, about break of day, the sea continuing very stormy and tempestuous, they discovered land, which appeared high and rocky; and the nearer they approached to it, their fears increased, expecting the ship would suddenly be dashed to pieces. The Captain, therefore, Mr. English, & some others, got into the long boat, in hopes, by that means, to save themselves; and presently after all the sailors cast themselves overboard, endeavouring to save their lives by swimming; but, probably, they all perished in the sea.

Mr. Pine, Mr. English's daughter, the two maid servants, & Negro girl, were the only persons remaining on board the ship; and these five persons were miraculously preserved; for after the ship

had beat three or four times against the rocks, being now broken & quite foundered in the waters, they had with great difficulty gotten themselves on the bowsprit; which, being broken off, was driven by the waves into a small creek, wherein fell a little river, which, being encompassed by the rocks, was sheltered from the wind, so that they had opportunity, though almost quite spent, to land themselves.

Mr. Pine getting together some rotten wood, made a fire with the assistance of a tinder box he had in his pocket, by which they dried themselves; and then leaving the females, he went to see if he could find any of the ship's company that possibly might have escaped, but could see none. At length, it drawing towards evening, he, with what he could get from the wreck, returned to his fellow sufferers, who were very much troubled for want of him; he being now all their support in this lost condition.

They were afraid that the wild people of the island (if there were any) might find them out; but could distinguish neither footsteps nor paths. And the woods round about them being full of briars and brambles, they apprehended too there might be wild beasts to annoy them, though they saw no marks of any. But above all, for want of food, they were afraid of being starved to death; but God had otherwise provided for them.

The wreck of the ship furnished them with many necessaries, for getting together some broken pieces of boards and planks, sails and rigging, with the help of poles, they made themselves tents; and having gotten wood for firing, and three or four sea gowns to cover them, making the Negro their sentry, they slept soundly all night, having been without sleep for several nights before.

The next day, after being well refreshed with sleep, the wind ceasing, & the weather being warm, they went down from the rocks on the sands at low water, where they found a great part of the ship's lading, either on shore, or floating near it. Mr. Pine, with the help of his companions, dragged most of it on shore; and, unbinding the casks and chests, and taking out the goods, they secured all; so that they wanted neither clothes, nor other necessaries for house keeping; but the salt water had spoiled all the victuals, except one cask of biscuit, which being lighter, & perhaps better secured than the rest, was undamaged: this served them for bread awhile, and a fowl of about the bigness of a swan, very heavy and fat, which by reason of its weight could not fly, served them for present subsistence. The poultry of the ship by some means getting on shore, bred exceedingly, & were

a great help to them. They found also in the flags by a little river plenty of eggs of a fowl much like our ducks, which were very nourishing food, so that they wanted for nothing to keep them alive.

Mr. Pine, being now less apprehensive of any thing to disturb him, looked out for a convenient place to build a hut to shelter him and his family from the weather; and in about a week's time, made a room large enough to hold them all and their goods; and put up hammocks for his family to sleep in.

Having lived in this manner full four months, without seeing or hearing any thing to disturb them, they found the land they were in possession of to be an island, disjoining and out of sight of any other land, uninhabited by any but themselves, and that there was no hurtful beasts to annoy them. But, on the contrary, the country was very pleasant, being always clothed in green, and full of agreeable fruits, and variety of birds, ever warm, and never colder than in England in September: so that this place (had it the culture that skilful people might bestow on it) would prove a paradise.

The woods afforded them a sort of nuts as big as large apples; whose kernel being pleasant and dry, they made use of instead of bread, together with the fowl before mentioned, and a sort of water fowl like ducks, and their eggs; and a beast about the size of a goat, and almost such a like creature, which brought forth two young ones at a time and that twice a year, of which the low lands & woods are very full; and being harmless and tame, they could easily take and kill them; fish also, especially shell fish, were in great plenty; so that, in effect, they wanted nothing of food for subsistence.

After being in possession of this country full six months, nature put them in mind of the great command of the Almighty to our first parents, as if they had been conducted thither by the hand of Providence to people a new world; and in this respect they proved not unfruitful, for in less than a twelve month, from their first arrival on this island, the females proved with child, and coming at different seasons they were a great help to one another. The women had their teamings annually, and the children proved strong and healthy. Their family increased, they were now well satisfied with their condition: For there was nothing to hurt them. The warmth of the climate made it agreeable for them to go abroad sometimes, and they reposed themselves on the bank, shaded by trees. Mr. Pine made several pleasant arbors for him and his women to sleep in during the heat of the day and in these they passed their time together.

the females not liking to be out of his company.

Mr. Pine's family was increased, after he had lived on this island sixteen years, to forty seven children: For his first wife brought him thirteen; his second, seven; his master's daughter, who seemed to be his greatest favorite, fifteen; & the negro, twelve; which was all the produce of the first race of mortals in this island.

Thinking it expedient to provide for another generation, he gave his eldest son a mate; and took care to match the rest as fast as they grew up and were capable. And, lest they should incommode one another, he appointed his sons habitations at some distance from him; for, growing in years, he did not like the annoyance of young company.

After having lived to the sixtieth year of his age, and the fortieth of his being in possession of this island, he summoned his whole people together, children, grand-children, and great grand-children, amounting to 565, of all sorts. He took the males of one family and married them to the females of another, not permitting any to marry their sisters, as they did at first out of necessity.

Having taught some of his children to read, he laid them under an injunction to read the bible once a month at their general meetings.

Three of his wives being dead, viz the Negro woman, and the other two who had been servant-maids to his master, the who was his master's daughter survived them twelve years. They were buried in a place he had set apart for that purpose, fixing for his own interment the middle part, so that two of his wives might lie on one side of him, and two on the other; with his chief favorites on each side next to him.

Arriving to the eightieth year of his age, and sixtieth of his coming to this island, he called his people together a second time; the number of which amounted to 1789. And having informed them of the manners of Europe, and charged them to remember the Christian Religion, after the manner of those who spake the same language, and to admit of no other, if any should come and find them out; and praying to God to continue the multiplication of them, and send them the true light of his Gospel, he dismissed them.

He called this island the Isle of Pines, and gave the people, descended from him, the names of the Pines, distinguishing the tribes of the particular defendants by his wives names, viz. The Englishs, the Spark's, the Trever's, and the

Philip's, Philippa being the name of the Negro.

Being now very old, and his sight decaying, he gave his habitation and furniture that was left, to his eldest son after his decease, made him King and Governor of the rest; and delivered to him the history of these transactions written with his own hand, commanding him to keep it; and if any strangers should come hither by accident to let them see it, and take a copy of it also if they pleased, that the name of this people might not be lost from off the earth.

It happened that in the year 1667, Cornelius Van Sloetten, Captain of a Dutch ship called the Amsterdam, was driven by foul weather to this island, where he found the posterity of Mr. Pine (speaking good English) amounting, as it was supposed, to ten or twelve thousand persons.

The narrative, from which this account is taken, was given by Mr. Pine's grand-son to the Dutch Captain. Printed in London, being licensed, June 27, 1668.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Ferrisburgh, in the county of Rutland, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Isaac Gage, in said Ferrisburgh, on the 12th day of May next, then and there to act on the following articles, viz 1st. To choose a Moderator. 2d. A clerk, 3d. To see if the proprietors will reconsider a former vote with regard to the division of the town plot lots so called, and also a vote granting to Gideon Spencer and Jonathan Robinson, twenty acres of land for their building a grist mill and saw mill in said town, and also a vote granting about thirty acres to William Ward for building a mill in said town 4th To see whether the proprietors will give and grant any land to the said Gideon Spencer and Jonathan Robinson, as a reward for their building said mills, or to vote them the privilege of having a certain number of acres adjoining said mills. 5th. To see if they will grant and give the said William Ward any number of acres for his building said mill. 6th To see if they will make a division of said town plot, and the other undivided lands in said town. 7th. To choose a committee for that purpose. 8th To see if they will raise money to defray the charge of said propriery. 9th. To see if they will empower some person to procure all the records of said proprietor's former proceedings, and to deliver them to the clerk 10th To see whether they will grant any settler on the undivided land his part where he settled 11th To do any other business proper to be done in said meeting.

MOSES ROBINSON Just. Peace.
Bennington, March 25th, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,
Cheap for cash grain, neat cattle, English or West India goods,

A Farm in Weathersfield,
State of Vermont. lying near the north-east corner of the town, within one mile and an half of Connecticut river; containing about 100 acres, 25 under improvement, with a number of acres cut over; on which farm is a small house & a large new frame with materials for covering the same, a barn, and a pond with about 1000 bushels of ashes; the situation is suitable for a tavern or trade. For further particulars inquire of Amos Boynton, living on the premises.

Weathersfield, April 13 1785

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Berlin, State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Eliakim Stoddard, Esq; innholder in Arlington, in the county of Bennington, on the 17th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, then & there to act on the following articles, to promote a speedy settlement of said town, to prevent the forfeitures being taken; viz. 1. To choose a moderator, and other necessary officers for said proprietors. 2. To see if they will survey or lay out a first division in said town; if so determined, what number of acres to each right, and in what part of the town, and in what form, and what allowance for highways. 3. To choose a committee to prosecute the business, and make a return as the law directs. 4 To see if they will confirm to Mr John Shearer, a proprietor, a certain pitch he has formerly made in said town, by consent and agreement of the proprietors for personal services done in finding and running the town lines by order of the proprietors. 5. To see if the proprietors will grant liberty to any person to pitch land in said town on condition of building a mill or mills. 6. To agree on what mode they will adopt for warning proprietors meeting in future; and to do any other business shall be found necessary and lawful to be done at said meeting.

ELIAKIM STODDARD. Just. Peace.
Arlington, March 29 1785.

Whereas application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Barnard, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors—These are therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of Benjamin Stebings, innholder in said Barnard on the 24th day of May next, at nine o'clock in the morning to act on the following articles. viz 1. To choose a moderator. 2 To choose a clerk. 3 To see if the proprietors will lay out the remainder of said township 4 To see if the proprietors will grant money to defray necessary charges; and do any other business they shall think proper to be done.

BENJAMIN STEBINGS Just. Peace.
Barnard, April 1, 1785.

horn of extraordinary size, of the Canada Moose deer.

N & W Y O R K April 2.

By letters brought by the French packet we learn that on the 7th of January Mr. Banchard, accompanied by Doctor She don, ascended in a Air Balloon at Dover, and in a few hours landed at Cairs. The particulars of this extraordinary aerial journey will shortly be published.

On Wednesday the Schooner Betsey, Capt. Robert Burton, from India River, was set at Sandy Hook. By this unfortunate accident the following persons lost their lives: Capt Robert Burton & his wife Robert Burton, senior, Peter Robertson, and Miss Cornelia Robertson; also two Negroes. Benjamin Burton, & Benjamin Robertson, were happily saved.

Advices from Jamaica announce the commencement of a controversy between the English and Spaniards respecting the Musquito Shore, that may lead to consequences of a serious nature. The Jamaica newspapers have published much information on this subject, the substance of which is as follows:

"St. Jago de la Vega, Jan. 27. The Mary Capt. Bowen, arrived in the harbor of Kagston on Sunday, from the Black River, on the Musquito Shore, with intelligence, that a sloop of war anchored on that coast from the Havana, in December last on board of which were three Spanish officers, charged with dispatches from the Governor General of Cuba, to Major Lowry, commander of the British post at Black River, which they delivered to him immediately after they landed. The tenor of these dispatches, it seems, was a peremptory requisition, to know if Major Lowry had received any official instructions from the court of Great Britain, or elsewhere, that authorized him to withdraw the troops & inhabitants from that country; & giving him to understand, that if the territory should not be vacated by March next to the Spanish commander, he should be under the necessity of compelling them to retire by force of arms. To this message, we understand, Major Lowry returned no answer; but after entertaining his visitors in a most hospitable manner, gave an acknowledgment that he had received the dispatches, and promised to send a flag of truce to the Havana, with his final determination on the subject, in a fortnight after. It was the prevailing opinion among the people at Black River, when the express came away, that the Spaniards are seriously disposed to carry their threats into execution, and that they are making considerable preparations both at the Havana and the neighbourhood of the English settlements on the main, expressly for that purpose.

"Through the same channel we also learn that 2000 Spaniards were stationed within six days march of the Musquito Shore, and that in consequence thereof Major Lowry was, with unremitting ardor, putting the place into the best posture of defence his small force would admit of; he had also convened the Indian Chiefs together, who had promised him, in the most solemn manner every assistance and support; so that it may

be reasonably expected, with the force already there, joined to the assistance which may be sent from this island, that our countrymen will be fully sufficient to baffle all the efforts the Spaniards can make to dispossess them of that valuable country.

"His Majesty's Hoop Swan, and a transport with arms and ammunition, sailed on Monday from Port Royal for the Musquito Shore. Major M. Mardo, of the 3d regiment, we understand, went passenger in the Swan, charged with dispatches for Major Lowry."

S A L E M, March 29.
Extract of a letter from St. Vincent's, dated January 15.

"We were much alarmed on the 21st ultimo with a violent earthquake, which continued upwards of two minutes, and fortunately went off without doing any material damage. Several buildings were cracked, some old walls thrown down, and in one of our towns the earth opened, and evacuated some dirty fresh water. The earthquake was felt in many of the neighbouring islands."

N E W-H A V E N, March 31.

It is said that Congress have granted a Sum of Money to be disposed of in subsidies to the piratical States of Barbary;—a method which the European States are obliged to use to conciliate the favor of the descendants of him whose hand was against every man.

H A R T F O R D April 5.

The public are cautioned against a species of villany that is become very fashionable; that of forging and selling private notes of hand. Several of these have lately appeared; some of them against men of the first credit in the State; in others the names are all fictitious. These notes are generally fabricated and sold in towns distant from the residence of the real or pretended parties and the witnesses. Five or six of these forged notes have been brought to a gentleman in Middletown, who has not a note against him on earth. Some have appeared against gentlemen in Hartford in favor of men who cannot be found. Every person will be careful not to purchase any obligations without the knowledge of both obligor and obligee; as otherwise he hazards the loss of his property by this new species of fraud.

Great circumspection is also requisite in taking certificates final settlements, &c. To such a refinement are the arts of forgery carried, that the original sums are taken out, and others inserted without any visible erasure; and the fraud can be detected only by comparing the date the sum or indents of the note, with the books of the office from which it was issued.

H U D S O N, April 14.

We have the pleasure of being able, from authority, to inform the public, that this city is entirely free from the small-pox, and that all persons are forbid to inoculate for it and continue in the city. From this happy circumstance, and the prospect we have of the river's opening immediately we anticipate the pleasing scene of loaded waggons from our friends in the country, and deep laden vessels from every part of the world, making their advantage of a free uninterrupted, extensive and honorable commerce.

SPRINGFIELD, March 29.

We hear from Westfield, that on Wednesday last Mr. Ezekiel Tuttle, of that place, was killed instantaneously by the falling of a tree, torn from its roots by the violence of the wind, and under which he had unhappily placed himself at work. A broken limb of the tree, of four inches diameter, was driven ten inches into his body. He has left a widow & five children to bemoan his untimely death.

Whereas Col. Benj. Wait

has issued orders for the company of Light Dragoons to meet on the Court House Common, in Windsor, on Thursday the 2d day of June next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Deputy Governor, and the Honorable the Council, to Norwich, to attend the General Assembly then to convene there. These are therefore to require every man belonging to said company, to attend at the above time precisely, on the Common in this town, completely equipped, for the purpose above mentioned. And every one who shall neglect to attend at said time and place, or be deficient in accoutrements or uniforms, (except those who have lately enlisted, and not had time to equip themselves) will be immediately reduced to the ranks.

ALEXANDER PARMELE, Capt.

Windsor, May 2, 1785

N. B. This notice will be considered sufficient, & therefore the usual method of warning omitted.

The proprietors of Pittsford, who have not paid the tax of Six Shillings on each proprietor's right voted by said proprietors at a meeting held on the 19th day of December, 1774 for the purpose of running round the town, scaling the river, and laying out the pine and public lots, are informed, that so much of each proprietor's right will be sold at public vendue, as will pay said tax, (with the additional cost of six shillings per right) at the house of Jonathan Fessett, Esq; in said Pittsford, on the second Monday of June next, at one o'clock P. M. unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of £ 1 : 4s. due on each right, viz.

Eph. Doolittle	Elihu Hall, jun.
William Nutting	Elisha Whittlesey
Alexander Scott	Nathaniel Chancy
Andrew Powers	Lufias Hall
Ebenezer Harvey	Samuel Whittlesey
Joseph Burt	Jedidiah Windflow
Aaron Burt	Timothy Patterson
Aaron Denih	Daniel Dreegs
David Field	Elisha Fuller
John Arms	Samuel Fuller, jun.
George Robbins	Ekanah Fox
Ezra Sangor	Daniel Lord
John Benham	William Howard
Daniel Thomas	John Loomis
Ashbil Stiles	Theodore Atkinson
Eliu Hall	Peter Johnson
John Hall, 5th.	Samuel Johnson
Lent Merriman	

EBENEZER TYMAN, Collector.
Pittsford, April 15, 1785.

N E W Y O R K. April 1.

A correspondent, who has been announced in the papers, the arrival in the new world, of Don Galvez, with a most formidable armament, declares, he cannot express his astonishment and indignation, at the supineness and indifference with which we regard an event, pregnant, in the opinion of every intelligent reflecting person, with the most tremendous consequences to the prosperity of this rising empire. The entire conduct of the Spaniards towards this country, continues he, is replete with hostility, either avowed or disguised. Their interdiction of the navigation of the river Mississippi, their seizing and fortifying the Mule Shoals, and in fine, their sitting so warlike an armada, in a time of profound peace. I speak to our rulers, trumpet-tongued, to shun the approaching vortex which threatens to envelope us in ruin.

The correspondent is also of opinion that previous to the dispatching any deputies or commissioners to enquire into, or remonstrate on any encroachments, the country should be put in martial array. The experience of past ages serves to evince, that the best means of preserving peace is to be prepared for war, and when treaties are to be settled, or knotty points discussed, he has vastly the advantage who comes to the conference with arms in his hand.

The snow Sophia Magdalena, Peter Loswenburg, master, which arrived here the 24th of February from Lisbon, fell in, off the islands of Madeira, with three Algerine corsairs. Notwithstanding Captain Loswenburg had a Mediterranean pass, yet he crowded all his sails, and night coming on, he escaped being plundered by these piratical infidels.

We are informed that Congress yesterday appointed the following gentlemen as Commissioners to treat with the Cherokees and all other Indians southward of them, within the limits of the United States, viz Benjamin Hawkins, Daniel Carroll, William Perry, Andrew Pickens and Joseph Martins, Esquires.

We are also informed that the 20th of June next, the Commissioners are to hold a treaty with the said Indians at Post Vincent, on the Wabash river.

April 7 By the latest and most authentic advices from Europe, we learn, that his Imperial Majesty has actually made a formal declaration of war against the United Netherlands, and that the Court of London hath made him a tender of their best services to assist in crushing the protestant interest in Europe.

Last Wednesday the schooner Bersey, Capt Robert Burton, from Indian River, overfet at Sandy-Hook. By this unfortunate accident the following persons lost their lives: Capt Robert Burton and his Wife, Robert Burton, sailor, Peter Robertson, and Mrs Cornelia Robertson; also two Negroes. Benjamin Burton and Benjamin Robertson, were happily saved.

P A R I S, Dec. 29.

The French officers return'd from the East-Indies, justify the cruelty of Tippo Saib, if they can possibly be justified, by declaring that the

English had committed all kinds of horrid action on the soldiers taken prisoners from Hyder Ally Khan. The new Nabob not satisfied with delivering up General Matthews, and his companion to their most dreadful punishments, caused also a great number of the English to be mutilated, part of whom are since dead, and others reduced to a melancholy condition. Tippo Saib hath chosen from among the prisoners those who are versed in any art which may be of use to him; he has sent them up the country, and sent word to the Council at Madras that they have turned Mahometans.

Q U E B E C, March 10.

By the Honorable HENRY HAMMILTON, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, in & over the Province of QUEBEC, and the Territories depending thereon, &c. &c. &c.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

W H E R E A S it has been reported to me that an illicit commerce has of late been carried on, between the subjects of the neighboring States of America and the inhabitants of this Province, injurious to the trade of Great-Britain, and contrary to law.—I DO, THEREFORE, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, publish this proclamation, hereby strictly prohibiting all such illicit commerce; and notifying to all whom it does or may concern, that the several acts of Parliament in force in this Province, for regulating and restraining the Plantation trade, will be put in execution according to their true intent and meaning, against all persons who shall presume in any way to contravene the same. And I do hereby require all persons as well foreigners as subjects, to regulate themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at the castle of St. Louis, in the city of Quebec, this ninth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five and in the 25th year of his Majesty's reign.

HENRY HAMMILTON.

By the Lieut. Governor's command,
GEO POWNALL, Sec'y.

G O D save the KING:

W H E R E A S application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Wallingford in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Abraham Ives Esq; in said Wallingford, on the first Thursday of June next, at one o'clock afternoon, then & there to act on the following articles, viz.

1 To choose a moderator. 2. A Clerk 3. To see if the proprietors will establish the surveys and allotments already made in said town 4. To see if they will make another division or lay out the whole of the undivided land in said town 5. To see if they will choose a committee for that purpose 6 To see if they will raise money to defray the cost of the same; and also choose any necessary officers for said propriety 7. To do any other business proper to be done in said meeting

MOSES ROBINSON, Assn.

Bennington April 5, 1785.

W H E R E A S by reason of the badness of the roads across the green mountains, it is thought the attendance of a vendue for the sale of delinquent proprietors lands in the township of Wallingford, at the time set in the last advertisement, would occasion much loss or inconvenience to said proprietors—This is therefore to notify said delinquents, that the vendue for the sale of said lands, is postponed until Tuesday the 31st day of May next then to be holden at the house of Capt William Heaton innholder in Thetford in the county of Orange; when so much of each delinquent's land will be sold as will discharge the sums respectively due, with legal costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of one pound four shillings due on each right which has no sum affixed thereto.

Ebenezer Kellogg	Heirs of Thomas
Ira Rood	Wheeler, deceased,
Bildad Nobles	Christopher Whitney
Elisha Meach	Reuben Huribut
Judah Dana	Asa Burnham
Israel Dana	Jonas Garusha
Daniel Davis,	Noble Everett
Thomas Greer	William Dyer
Israel Harris	Thomas Chittenden
Extra Baker, 12s	John Fossett jun.
Matthew Lyon	Christopher Darby
James Lyon	Alexander Huling
David Pixley	Joseph Osborne 12s
Martin Chittenden	Elizabeth Chittenden
Isaac Kellogg	Mary Lyon

SAMUEL KELLOGG Collector.

Bennington, March 14 1785

This is to notify the proprietors of the township of Panton in the county of Rutland & State of Vermont, that, at their legal meeting holden by adjournment in said Panton, on the 8th day of February 1785, it was voted to raise a tax of 25 shillings on each original proprietors right in said township, public rights excepted, to defray the cost of letting out the first and second divisions, laying out and clearing roads in said township, and other incidental charges which have arisen. In consequence of said vote the proprietors are hereby notified and required, to make payment of said tax to me the subscriber, living in Addison, in said county, by the first day of May next, to prevent their respective rights being proceeded against as the law directs.

JOHN STRONG, Collector.

Addison, March 12, 1785

Wanted for the saddling business,
Deers and Moose Hair,
for which a generous price will be given by

STEPHEN CONANT.

Windfor, March 25, 1785.

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1785.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

Dr. Price's Observations

(Continued.)

OF LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE, & CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS OF RELIGION.

IN LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE I include much more than Toleration. Jesus Christ has established a perfect equality among his followers. His command is that they shall assume no jurisdiction over one another, & acknowledge no master besides himself. It is, therefore, presumption in any of them to claim a right to any superiority or preeminence over their brethren. Such a claim is implied whenever any of them pretend to tolerate the rest. — Not only all Christians, but all men of all religions ought to be considered by a state as equally intitled to its protection as far as they demean themselves honestly & peaceably. Toleration can take place only where there is a civil establishment of a particular mode of religion; that is where a predominant sect enjoins exclusive advantages, and makes the encouragement of its own mode of faith and worship a part of the constitution of the state; but at the same time thinks fit to suffer the exercise of other modes of faith and worship. Thanks be to God, the new American States are at present strangers to such establishments. In this respect, as well as many others, they have shewn, in framing their constitutions, a degree of wisdom & liberality which is above all praise.

Civil establishments of formalities of faith and worship are inconsistent with the rights of private judgment. — They engender strife. — They turn religion into a trade. — They shear up error. — They produce hypocrisy and prevarication. — They lay an undue bias on the human mind in its enquiries, and obstruct the progress of truth. — Genuine religion is a concern that lies entirely between God and our own souls. It is incapable of receiving any aid from human laws. It is contaminated as soon as worldly motives and sanctions mix their influence with it. Statesmen should countenance it only by exhibiting in their own example a conscientious regard to it in those forms which are most agreeable to their own judgments, and encouraging their fellow-citizens in doing the same. They cannot as public men give it any other assistance. All besides that has been called a public leading in religion, has done it an essential

injury, and produced some of the worst consequences.

The Church Establishment in England is one of the mildest sort. But even here what a snare has it been to integrity? What dispositions favourable to despotism has it fostered? What a turn to pride and narrowness and domination has it given the clerical character? What struggles has it produced in its members to accommodate their opinions to the subscriptions & tests which it imposes? What a perversion of learning has it occasioned to defend obsolete creeds and absurdities? What a burthen is it on the consciences of some of its best clergy, who, in consequence of being bound down to a system they do not approve, and having no support except that which they derive from conforming to it, find themselves under the hard necessity of either prevaricating or starving? — No one doubts but that the English clergy in general could with more truth declare that they do not, than that they do give their unfeigned assent to all and every thing contained in the thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer; and yet, with a solemn declaration to this purpose, are they obliged to enter upon an office which above all offices requires those who exercise it to be examples of simplicity and sincerity. Who can help execrating the cause of such an evil?

But what I wish most to urge is the tendency of religious establishments to impede the improvement of the world. They are boundaries prescribed by human folly to human investigation; and inclosures which intercept the light and confine the exertions of reason. Let any one imagine to himself what effects similar establishments would have in Philosophy, Navigation, Metaphysics, Medicine or Mathematics. — Something like this took place in Logic and Philosophy; while the *ipse dixit* of Aristotle and the nonsense of the schools maintained an authority like that of the creeds of churchmen; And the effect was a longer continuance of the world in the ignorance and barbarity of the dark ages. But civil establishments of religion are more pernicious. So apt are mankind to misrepresent the character of the Deity, and to connect his favor with particular modes of faith, that it must be expected, that a religion so settled will be what it has hitherto been — a gloomy and cruel

superstition bearing the name of religion.

It has been long a subject of dispute, which is worst in its effects on society, such a religion or speculative Atheism. For my own part, I could almost give the preference to the latter. — **ATHEISM** is so repugnant to every principle of common sense, that it is not possible it should ever gain much ground, or become very prevalent. On the contrary; there is a particular proneness in the human mind to **SUPERSTITION**, and nothing is more likely to become prevalent. — **ATHEISM** leaves us to the full influence of most of our natural feelings & social principles; and these are so strong in their operation, that in general they are a sufficient guard to the order of society. But superstition counteracts these principles, by holding forth men to one another as objects of divine hatred; and by putting them on harassing, silencing, imprisoning and burning one another in order to do God service. — **ATHEISM** is a sanctuary for vice by taking away the motives to virtue arising from the will of God and the fear of a future judgment. But superstition is more a sanctuary for vice, by teaching men ways of pleasing God without moral virtue, and by leading them even to compound for wickedness by ritual services, by bodily penances and mortifications, by adoring shrines, going pilgrimages, saying many prayers, receiving absolution from the priest, exterminating heretics, &c. — **ATHEISM** destroys the sacredness and obligation of an oath. But is there not also a religion (so called) which does this, by teaching that there is a power which can dispense with the obligation of oaths, that pious frauds are right, and faith is not to be kept with heretics.

It is indeed only a rational and liberal religion; a religion founded on just notions of the Deity as a being who regards equally every sincere worshiper, and by whom all are alike favoured as far as they act up to the light they enjoy; a religion which consists in the imitation of the moral perfections of an almighty but benevolent Governor of nature who directs for the best all events, in confidence in the care of his providence, in resignation to his will, and in the faithful discharge of every duty of piety and morality from a regard to his authority and the apprehension of a future righteous

our retribution. It is only this religion (the inspiring principle of every thing fair and worthy and joyful, and which in truth is nothing but the love of God and man and virtue warming the heart and directing the conduct) it is only this kind of religion that can bless the world, or be an advantage to society.— This is the religion that every enlightened friend to mankind will be zealous to promote. But it is a religion that the powers of the world know little of, and which will always be best promoted by being left free and open.

I cannot help adding here, that this is in particular the Christian religion.— Christianity teaches us that there is none good but one, that is God; that he will eth all men to be saved, and will punish nothing but wickedness; that he desires mercy and not sacrifice (benevolence rather than rituals;) that loving him with all our hearts, and loving our neighbour as ourselves, is the whole of our duty; and that in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted of him. It rests its authority on the power of God, not of man; refers itself entirely to the understanding of men; makes us the subjects of a kingdom that is not of this world! and requires us to elevate our minds above temporal emoluments, and to look forwards to a state beyond the grave, where a government of perfect virtue will be erected under that Messiah who has *tasted death for every man*.—What have the powers of the world to do with such a religion?— It disclaims all connection with them; it made its way at first in opposition to them; and, as far as it is now upheld by them, it is dishonoured and vilified.

(To be continued)

CASERTA, (Italy) Dec. 28.

Every precaution is seriously employed here to keep off the plague, which by the latest accounts rages at present at Tunis, and its environs, with as much violence as if it had declared itself in the midst of summer. According to those accounts no less than thirty-two thousand people have been already carried off by this calamity.

BERLIN, (Prussia) Jan. 5

In the course of last year, they reckon, in this capital, 4688 births, viz. 2333 boys, and 2355 girls. There have been 4904 deaths. The amount of the births, deaths, and marriages, as recorded in the parish registers of all the king's dominions, is as follows: Births 211,113, deaths 152,040, and 43,436 marriages. The army is not included in this enumeration.

MADRID, (Spain) Dec. 31.

The number of marriages in this capital, in the course of last year, is computed at 1680, births 4692, exclusive of 839 foundlings, deaths 3562.

L O N D O N, Jan. 3.

A very extraordinary case has lately been read before the Society for promoting Medical Knowledge.

A widow, named Ann Liddel, at Carlisle, was about two years since admitted a patient in the dispensary there, for a most excruciating pain in her face, and on the right side of her head. Many medicines were given her without relief.

After several months torment, Dr. Heysham directed the maxillary antrum, (or hollow part of the cheek bone) to be opened, where her pain was seated; after injecting some decoction of bark for a few days, a frightful insect was extracted about an inch long and thicker than a goose-quill.— She had a remission of her complaint for several hours—but it returned, and another insect was seen at the orifice, but could not be extracted. Two days after this the second insect was discharged, in form and size like the first; and some time from thence the fragments of a 3d, which procured her long intervals of ease, though the last accounts of Mrs. Liddel do not say she is perfectly recovered.

The above narrative, however wonderful, we are assured is strictly true. The substance of it was transmitted by Dr. Heysham, a Physician of character at Newcastle, to Mr. Latham, F. R. S. at Dartford, in Kent. Mrs. Liddel is near 60 years of age, and has been accustomed to take large quantities of snuff.

FEBRUARY 16.

Extract of a letter from Northampton, Feb. 14.

“Last week died, advanced in years, Joseph Belk of Lincoln. After he had been laid out for several hours to all appearance dead, he raised himself up and called for some tea to drink. His wife, who was then in the room with two or three neighbors, immediately ran out affrighted, but soon returned and gave him what he wanted; which having drank, he fell backwards and expired immediately.”

CHARLESTOWN, (S. C.) March 3. *Capt. Bruce, in his Travels thro' Germany lately published, relates the following most extraordinary circumstance:—*

“**A**T Riga we saw twelve men broke alive upon the wheel; their crimes were as follows.

“A man who kept a tavern, or inn, without one of the gates of the city & had also a wind mill on his ground, having detected one of his men servants in several frauds, turned him away, and retained his wages for some little indemnification; the fellow, at his going away, threatened his master he would make him repent detaining his wages; whereupon he went and associated himself with eleven more as bad as himself. Soon after this they went to the house in the middle of the night, and meeting one of the

maid servant going for water, they murdered her, and put her body under the ice; they then entered the house and stables, and murdered three of her women, and five men servants; at last they entered the landlord's apartment, and murdered his wife and three of his children before his face; the fourth, a boy of five years old, had hid himself in the confusion, below a bed nap: received; they then forced the landlord to open his chests & drawers, and carried what was portable and valuable out of the house; they then tied the landlord neck and heels to the foot of a large table, at which they sat down and regaled themselves with the best things the house afforded; here they concluded putting hay and straw into all the apartments, and then set the house on fire, that the villain of a landlord, as they called him might be burnt alive; & which would also consume the murdered bodies, and prevent any possible means of discovery; and to make all sure, they brought the servant maid's body from under the ice, and laid it down by her living master. After this well laid plot, they set the house on fire and fled with their booty. The little boy who was hid under the bed, was forced from thence by the smoke, and the father perceiving the child, called to him and desired him to take a knife out of his pocket and cut the cord from off his hands, which the child did; the father being thus cleared, took his little son in his arms, and made his way through the flames, and immediately retired into the covered part of the town, for fear of being discovered by any of the villains who might be still lurking near the place. The house and out house being all in flames, the governor ordered the gates to be opened, and sent out a party of men to try to save what they could from the fire; but before they could get to the place all was burnt to the ground; so that the plot of those villains was so well laid, that if it had not been owing to the miraculous preservation of the child and his father, it might have remained a secret to this day. The landlord discovered himself to the officer that was at the head of the detachment, intreated that he might be privately carried to the governor, to whom he discovered the whole of this dreadful scene, and who gave orders to secure and examine all persons who shall enter the town that morning; by which caution the villains, apprehending themselves secure from every possibility of discovery, as all evidence had perished in the fire, were, on their entering the town every one taken.”

The depravity of human nature affords daily too many instances of inhumanity; but the following instance stands unparalleled:

A letter from Plank Bridge, North Carolina, Jan. 2, 1785.

“SIR,

“I condole with you on the loss of our friend, T. Sawyer, which probably, you have account of before this. On the 25th of December, in lat. 36. long. 50 and 70, his vessel started a leak, about ten o'clock in the morning, and by one she sunk to the surface of the water; and to complete their misery there came by a ship (the Irish Volunteer, Captain Ferguson, from Portsmouth, Virginia, bound to Ireland) which at first

offered them relief, and bid them fall under her quarter, which they did, unfortunately the wreck struck the ship rather hard, which offended the Captain and caused him to stamp and swear, and ordered them to fill away the t'pails and let them all go to hell together and bore away and left them. The seas broke over them so rapidly that the men dropped off one after another until they all perished, except Malachi Norris, who was alone left to bring the unhappy news—he says our friend was the last dropped off, and could he have survived one quarter of an hour longer he would have been saved as well as himself.”

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica)
Feb. 12. The public may rest assured, that the following extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Nicholas Mole, dated Jan. 14. 1785, to his friend in this town, is authentic.

“The public conversation in this island turns entirely upon the expectation of an immediate rupture between Great Britain and France. All our ports are shut against British and American vessels of every denomination, and it is the decided opinion in every circle here, that the Americans are ten times worse enemies to the aggrandizement of France than even the people of Great Britain.”

H A R T F O R D, April 11.
DIED—At Stratford, on the 2d inst. (by the bite of a mad dog) Mr. Francis Erwin, in the 60th year of his age.—On the 27th of February last, early in the morning, a young man (son to the deceased) went out of the house where his father was, and soon discovered a strange dog, which seemed to act furiously, he then gave an alarm by saying, a mad dog! his father went to the door, and upon meeting the dog, was bit by him, in the face, in one of his hands, and in several other places; a physician put him under salivation, but in vain.—On the 25th of March he began to feel some twingings and prickings in the places where he was wounded; but continued comfortable until the morning of the 28th of March; he then was taken with a strange sensation in his stomach, and called for water, but when brought, it put him in great distress, so that he could not receive either drink or food; he continued in that situation until the 31st of March, he then lost his reason: Sometimes he acted like the dog that bit him, by grating his teeth, foaming at the mouth, and attempted to bark or howl as was supposed; thus ended the unhappy man's life, who appeared to be in very great distress, both in body and in soul.

W I N D S O R, May 10
We have it from authority, that the following gentlemen are chosen a Council of Censors viz Ebenezer Walbridge, Jonathan Brace, Micah Townsend, Ebenezer Marvin, Increase Mosley, Elijah Robinson, Joseph Marsh, Ebenezer Curtis, John Seffins, Jonathan Hunt, Benjamin Carpenter, Stephen Jacob, and Lewis Beebe, Elquires.

Messrs. Hough & Spooner,
If the following meets with your approbation, by inserting it in your useful and entertaining Journal, you may probably

amuse some of your enthusiasts, gain a correspondent, and oblige

J U V E N I S.
The Military Coxcomb.

A Young lady, who we shall call Aurora, was remarkable for gaiety & vivacity of temper; yet, wholly guiltless of any imprudent levity, happening once to be with an officer, to whom hitherto she had been an utter stranger; and unconscious that there had ever been the smallest impropriety in her behaviour to the men, she treated him with her wonted frankness to the rest of his sex, yet did the vanity of the coxcomb prompt him to imagine that there was a singularity in her behaviour. The next day he went to a gentlewoman, who was aunt to Aurora; and after the several compliments, he thus explained to her his business, “I perceive, Madam,” says he, “that your niece has conceived a regard for me, by which I esteem myself extremely honoured, but as I could not return it in a suitable degree, I think it would be proper for you, Madam, to advise the young lady against being in my company any more, that, by so doing, she may cure herself of an ill placed passion. Mrs. S. was amazed; but as soon as he had taken his leave, she sent for her niece, and related to her what the Captain had just reported. Aurora was astonished; and after treating it with the contempt it deserved, she sat down and wrote the following verses extempore:

To Captain ———.
Think not, thou poor conceited swain,
That e'er I wish'd thy heart to gain:
So insignificant the prize,
I should the conquest quite despise.
Not only in verse, but in prose, has she given him so many proofs of her contempt, that the Captain is at length, to his great mortification, utterly undeceived.
In all the converse with the sprightly fair,
The coxcomb's leer bespeaks a triumph there:
So, his proud heart, from love and virtue stray'd,
Proclaims “the conquest” of a charming maid.

STATE OF VERMONT.
Whereas Thomas Chandler, Esq; of Chester, in the county of Windsor, did prefer a petition to the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, at their session held at Rutland the second Thursday of October 1784, setting forth, that he the said Thomas, had sundry executions against him, and by his advanced age and infirmities, was not able to be removed to gaol without great danger, and that he was willing to deliver up all his estate real and personal, to his creditors; bona fide; and therefore prayed, as an insolvent debtor, that an act might be passed to enable his creditors to share a dividend of his estate in some just mode, and he be relieved from the fears of wasting the remainder of his days in a lonesome prison.

Whereupon, the General Assembly ordered that the said Thomas should cite his creditors to appear at the next session, to show cause, if any they have,

why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

T H E S E are therefore (upon application of the said Thomas Chandler, Esq; who now stands committed a prisoner in the common gaol at Westminster, in the county of Windham) to make known unto each and every creditor or creditors of the said Thomas, and all other persons whom it doth or may concern, that they be before the Honorable the General Assembly, at their next adjourned session to be holden at Norwich, in the county of Windsor, on the first Thursday of June next, to show reasons, if any they have, why an act of the Legislature should not be passed to enable the said Thomas to deliver up all his estate real and personal, to his creditors, in some just mode, and he be discharged from his confinement in prison.

SAMUEL FLETCHER, Assistant.
Westminster, April 12, 1785.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original Scire Facias.

Attest. **NATHAN FISK jun D. Sheriff** and Gaoler.

Will cover, at the stable of Capt. William Gallup, in Hartland, on the third weeks of May, June and July; and at the stable of the subscriber, the rest of the season,

The beautiful H O R S E;
H E R O.

HE is a horse equal for beauty, carriage, strength and activity, to any in this country, and remarkable for getting fine colts. The price is one dollar the single leap; two dollars or three bushels of wheat, to be paid by the 25th day of December next, the season.

NATHANIEL HALL.
Lebanon, May 2, 1785

Will cover, this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Norwich,

The famous English H O R S E,
SAMPSON.

FOR beauty, size, and goings, he is superior to any horse that has ever been brought into this part of the country. He was imported from England since the commencement of the late war. His character (in Connecticut & Rhode-Island, where he is known) is unblemished, and his colts universally esteemed; one of which may be seen at said stable.

The terms are eighteen shillings in wheat, or fifteen in cash.

Constant attendance will be given, & every favor acknowledged by

JOSEPH HATCH.
April 20, 1785

T O B E S O L D,
At Public Vendue,

for neat stock, or grain, at cash price, with one year's credit on good security, on Tuesday the 7th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, a small framed house, with 48 acres of good land, two and an half of which was sowed with wheat last fall; situated within a few rods of the West Parish meeting house, in this town.

EDWARD ALLEN.
Windsor, May 5, 1785

L O N D O N.

A remarkable IMPOSTURE discovered at the dissolution of monasteries.

Among the impostures discovered in our old monasteries in the reign of King Henry VIII, there was one very remarkable. At Hales, in the county of Gloucester, had been shown, during several ages, the blood of Christ brought from Jerusalem: and it is easy to imagine the veneration with which such a relic was regarded. A miraculous circumstance also attended this miraculous relic: the sacred blood was not visible to any one in mortal sin, even when set before him; and till he had performed good works sufficient for his absolution, it would not deign to discover itself to him. At the dissolution of the monastery, the whole contrivance was discovered. Two of the monks who were let into the secret, had taken the blood of a duck, which they renewed every week; they put it into a phial, one side of which consisted of thin and transparent crystal, the other of thick and obscure. When any rich pilgrim arrived, they were sure to show him the dark side of the phial, till masses and offerings had expiated his offences, and then finding his money, or patience, or faith, near exhausted, they made him happy by turning the phial.

AUX CAYS, (Hispaniola) Nov. 18.

A few days since arrived in this port, the sloop Atlanta, from the Spanish Main: in running over from Jamaica to Curacao, she some how or other missed her intended port; but soon after, having stood in with the main land, and come to an anchor, the Captain and three of his best hands went on shore, with a view of enquiring whether they were to the eastward or westward of the aforementioned island; just as they were about to land, a number of Indians rushed from a neighbouring thicket, and mortally wounded the Captain and two of his men, with their poisoned arrows. The survivor, however, was so fortunate as to regain the sloop; the wind being off shore. The Master died in a few hours after getting on board, and the other two in three days after. There being no mate, the command devolved on the carpenter belonging to the sloop, who conducted her safe into port.

Whereas application hath

been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Wallingford, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Abraham Ives, Esq; in said Wallingford, on the first Thursday of June next, at one o'clock afternoon, then to there to act on the following articles, viz

1. To choose a moderator. 2. A Clerk. 3. To see if the proprietors will establish the surveys and allotments already made in said town. 4. To see if they will make another division, or lay out the whole of the undivided land in said town. 5. To see if they will choose a committee for that purpose. 6. To see if they will raise money to defray the cost of the same; and also choose any necessary officers for said propriety. 7. To do any other business proper to be done in said meeting. MOSES ROBINSON, Ass't.

Barnington, April 5, 1785.

Whereas Col. Benj. Wait

has issued orders for the company of Light Dragoons to meet on the Court House Common, in Windsor, on Thursday the 2d day of June next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Deputy Governor, and the Honorable the Council, to Norwich, to attend the General Assembly then to convene there. These are therefore to require every man belonging to said company, to attend at the above time precisely, on the Common in this town, completely equipped, for the purpose above-mentioned. And every one who shall neglect to attend at said time and place, or be deficient in accoutrements or uniforms, (except those who have lately enlisted, and not had time to equip themselves) will be immediately reduced to the foot.

ALEXANDER PARMELE, Capt.

Windsor, May 2, 1785.

N. B. This notice will be considered sufficient, & therefore the usual method of warning omitted.

The proprietors of Pitts-

ford, who have not paid the tax of Six Shillings on each proprietor's right voted by said proprietors at a meeting held on the 19th day of December, 1774, for the purpose of running round the town, scaling the river, and laying out the pine and public lots, are informed, that so much of each proprietor's right will be sold at public vendue, as will pay said tax, (with the additional cost of six shillings per right) at the house of Jonathan Fessett, Esq; in said Pittsford, on the second Monday of June next, at one o'clock P. M. unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of £1: 4s. due on each right viz

Eph. Doo'little
William Nutting
Alexander Seatt
Andrew Powers
Ebenezer Harvey
Joseph Burt
Aaron Burt
Aaron Deniba
David Field
John Arms
George Robins
Ezra Sangor
John Benham
Daniel Thomas
Ashbil Stiles
Elihu Hall
John Hall, 5th.
Lent Merriman

Elihu Hall, jun.
Elisha Whittlesey
Nathaniel Chancey
Lufias Hall
Samuel Whittlesey
Jedidiah Winslow
Timothy Patterson
Daniel Dreegs
Elisha Fuller
Samuel Fuller, jun.
Ekanah Fox
Daniel Lord
William Howard
John Leemis
Theodore Atkinson
Peter Johnson
Samuel Johnson

EBENEZER LYMAN, Collector.

Pittsford, April 15, 1785

This is to notify the propri-

etors of the township of Panton, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, that, at their legal meeting holden by adjournment in said Panton, on the 8th day of February 1785, it was voted to raise a tax of 25 shillings on each original proprietors right in said township, public rights excepted, to defray the cost of letting out the first and second divisions, laying out and clearing roads in said township, and other incidental charges which have arisen. In consequence of said vote the proprietors are hereby notified and requested, to make payment of said

tax to me the subscriber, living in Addison, in said county, by the first day of May next, to prevent their respective rights being proceeded against as the law directs.

JOHN STRONG, Collector.

Addison, March 12, 1785.

Notice is hereby given to

the inhabitants of the town of Windsor, that the Selectmen of said town have agreed to meet on the first Mondays of every month the year ensuing, in the different parts of the town, to transact the necessary business of said town. All persons having any complaints or applications to make, are desired to attend said meetings. The first meeting will be held at Col. Benjamin Wait's, on the first Monday of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon

Brian Brown,
Eben. Curtis,
Charles Leavens,
Benj. Wait,
Jos. Barrett, jun.

Select
Men.

Windsor, April 18 1784.

The proprietors of Wash-

ington, in the county of Orange, & State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of six shillings voted by said proprietors at a legal meeting held at Norwich on the fifteenth day of June last, for defraying the charges of laying out 200 acres on each proprietor's right, and other necessary charges, are hereby informed, that unless they discharge the same on or before the fifteenth day of June next, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. William Heaton, in Thetford, as will pay the same with legal cost.

Thenames of the proprietors are as follows, with the sum of 6s due on each right which has no sum annexed thereto.

Barnabas Burton
Samuel Leonard
John Slaughter, 3s.
Levi Root
James Gould
Ebenezer Green
Stephen Clark
Jacob Brown
Elisha Smith
Otis Freeman
Asa Storey
Ebenezer Fielding
Luther Thurber
Jonathan Freeman
Rufwell Fenton
William Blake
Comfort Sever
Thomas Chittenden

Solomon Brown
Isaac Sessions
Joel Mathews
Solomon Strong
John Durkee
Timothy Harding
Solomon Mathews
Asa Morris
John Curtis
Huckens Storrs
Moses Evens
Thomas Durkee
Jedidiah Fay 3s.
Steel Smith
John W. Dana
Edmund Hodges
John Houje

JESSE SAFFORD, Collector.

Woodstock, May 3 1285

WORCESTER, April 21.

We hear from Spencer, that on Friday last as Mr. — Upham, aged about 60 years, was taking a ride for his health, in crossing a snow bank, his horse plunged and fell, and threw Mr. Upham off his back. He was observed by some people at a small distance, to rise, and again mount his horse, but did not proceed above two rods when he again fell, and before the spectators could reach him, expired.

FELT HATS

To be sold at the Printing Office.

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1785.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

Dr. Price's Observations (Continued)

OF LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE, & CIVIL
ESTABLISHMENTS OF RELIGION.

THE injury which civil establishments do to Christianity may be learnt from the following considerations.

First. The spirit of religious establishments is opposite to the spirit of Christianity. It is a spirit of pride and tyranny in opposition to the Christian lowly spirit; a contracted and selfish spirit, in opposition to the Christian enlarged and benevolent spirit; the spirit of the world in opposition to the Christian heavenly spirit.

Secondly. Religious establishments are founded on a claim of authority in the Christian church which overthrows Christ's authority. He has in the scriptures given his followers a code of laws, to which he requires them to adhere as their only guide. But the language of the framers of church establishments is "We have authority in controversies of faith and power to decree rites and ceremonies. We are the deputies of Christ upon earth, who have been commissioned by him to interpret his laws, and to rule his church. You must therefore follow us. The scriptures are insufficient. Our interpretations you must receive as Christ's laws; our creeds as his doctrine; our inventions as institutions."

It is evident, as the excellent Hoadly has shewn, that these claims turn Christ out of the government of his own kingdom, and place usurpers on his throne.—They are therefore derogatory to his honor; and a submission to them is a breach of the allegiance due to him. They have been almost fatal to true Christianity; and attempts to enforce them by civil penalties, have watered the Christian world with the blood of saints and martyrs.

Thirdly. The difficulty of introducing alterations into church establishments after they have been once formed, is another objection to them. Hence it happens, that they remain always the same amidst all changes of public manners and opinions; and that a kingdom may

* This is an inconvenience attending civil as well as ecclesiastical establishments, which has been with great wisdom guarded against in the new American constitutions, by appointing that there shall be a revision

go on for ages in idolatrous worship, after a general conviction has taken place, that there is but one object of religious worship, namely, *The God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ*. What a sad scene of religious hypocrisy must such a discordance between public conviction and the public forms produce? At this day in some European countries, the absurdity and slavishness of their hierarchies are seen and acknowledged; but being incorporated with the state, it is scarcely possible to get rid of them.

What can be more striking than the state of England in this respect?—The system of faith and worship established in it was formed above two hundred years ago, when Europe was just emerging from darkness and barbarity. The times have ever since been growing more enlightened; but without any effect on the establishment. Not a ray of the increasing light has penetrated it. Not one imperfection, however gross, has been removed. The same articles of faith are subscribed. The same ritual of devotion is practised.—There is reason to fear that the absolution of the sick which forms a part of this ritual, is often resorted to as a passport to heaven after a wicked life; and yet it is continued.—Perhaps nothing more shocking to reason and humanity ever made a part of a religious system than the damning clauses in the Athanasian creed; and yet the obligation of the clergy to declare assent to this creed, and to read it as a part of the public devotion, remains.

The necessary consequence of such a state of things is, that,

Fourthly, Christianity itself is disgraced, and that all religion comes to be considered as a state trick, and a barbarous mumery. It is well known that in some Popish countries there are few Christians among the higher ranks of men, the religion of the state being in those countries mistaken for the religion of the gospel. This indeed shews a criminal inattention in those who fall into such a mistake; for they ought to consider that Christianity has been grievously corrupted, and that their ideas of

of them at the end of certain terms. This will leave them always open to improvement, without any danger of those convulsions which have usually attended the corrections of abuses when they have acquired a sacredness by time.

it should be taken from the New Testament only. It is, however so natural to reckon Christianity to be that which it is held out to be in all the establishments of it, that it cannot but happen that such an error will take place and produce some of the worst consequences.

—There is probably a greater number of rational Christians (that is, of Christians upon enquiry) in England, than in all Popish countries. The reason is, that the religious establishment here is Popery reformed; and that a considerable body dissent from it, and are often inculcating the necessity of distinguishing between the Christianity established by law and that which is taught in the Bible.—Certain it is, that till this distinction is made, Christianity can never recover its just credit and usefulness.

Such then are the effects of civil establishments of religion. May Heaven soon put an end to them. The world will never be generally wise or virtuous or happy, till these enemies to its peace and improvement are demolished. Thanks be to God they are giving way before increasing light. Let them never shew themselves in America. Let no such monster be known there as HUMAN AUTHORITY IN MATTERS OF RELIGION. Let every honest and peaceable man, whatever is his faith, be protected there; and find an effectual defence against the attacks of bigotry and intolerance. In the United States may religion flourish. They cannot be very great and happy if it does not. But let it be a better religion than most of those which have been hitherto professed in the world. Let it be a religion which enforces moral obligations; not a religion which relaxes and evades them.—A tolerant and Catholic religion; not a rage for proselitism.—A religion of peace & charity; not a religion that persecutes, curses and damns.—In a word, let it be the genuine Gospel of peace lifting above the world, warming the heart with the love of God and his creatures, and sustaining the fortitude of good

men by the assured hope of a future deliverance from death, and an infinite reward in the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour.

From the preceding observations it may be concluded, that it is impossible I should not admire the following article in the declaration of rights which forms the foundation of the Massachusetts constitution.—“In this state every denomination of christians denoting themselves peaceably and as good subjects of this commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall be established by laws.”

This is liberal beyond all example.—I should however, have admired it more had it been more liberal, and the words ALL MEN OF ALL RELIGIONS been substituted for the words every denomination of christians.

It appears farther from the preceding observations, that I cannot but dislike the religious tests which make a part of several of the American constitutions.—In the Massachusetts constitution it is ordered, that all who take seats in the House of Representative or Senate shall declare “their firm persuasion of the truth of the Christian religion.” The same is required by the Maryland constitution, as a condition of being admitted into any places of profit or trust. In Pennsylvania every member of the House of Representatives is required to declare, that he acknowledges the “Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by divine inspiration.” In the state of Delaware, that “he believes in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ his only Son, and in the Holy Ghost, one God blessed forever-more.” All this is more than is required even in England, where, though every person however debauched or atheistical is required to receive the sacrament as a qualification for inferior places; no other religious test is imposed on members of parliament than a declaration against Popery.—It is an observation no less just than common, that such tests exclude only honest men. The dishonest never scruple them.

MONTESQUIEU probably was not a Christian. NEWTON and LOCKE were not Trinitarians; and there-

§ The North Carolina constitution also orders that there shall be no establishment of any one religious church or denomination in that place in preference to any other.

fore not Christians according to the commonly received ideas of Christianity. Would the United States, for this reason, deny such men, were they living, all places of trust and power among them?

L O N D O N, Feb. 24
Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Jan. 13.

“To such wonderful lengths is scientific knowledge arrived at this enlightened age, that a gentleman of remarkable ingenuity, belonging to a public office in this city, has actually found out a method of walking on the water, even against the most rapid current, or violent wind.—So simple is the apparatus necessary for the performance of this extraordinary discovery, that the expense will not exceed two guineas nor will it be in the least cumbersome to the walker.—The inventor means to make an experiment on the evening of the day Mr. Crosbie takes his aerial flight, by walking from the Basin to the first Lock on the Grand Canal; and we are assured, the company has ordered one of their boats to attend his astonishing journey.—If this discovery succeeds, we may shortly expect to hear of a battle between the Emperor and the Dutch, on that part of Holland lately overflowed by the opening of the dykes.”

MARCH 15.

A letter from Paris says, The French Minister at Berlin has written to Mons. Vergennes, that the King of Prussia's Minister at Vienna, declares the Emperor is determined to persist in his demands to have Batavia annexed to his Imperial dominions. This has caused immediate orders from the King of Prussia for forage and provisions, to be prepared for an army of 180,000 troops in one body, & of 80,000 in another; and he is resolved to take the field as soon as the frost will permit his troops to march.

A daily paper has the following extraordinary article:—A few days ago, Mr. Sc—t, who lived in Percy Street, Rathbone place, was found dead in his room, by the people of the house. In one hand he grasped bank notes for 60,000l. and in the other, securities to a very great amount. The people, after holding a consultation, not knowing any of his relations, resolved to communicate the matter to Earl Mansfield, which they accordingly did, and his Lordship ordered his Secretary to make a schedule of the property, and take it into his possession. Mr. Sc—t's relations have put in their claim, and it is expected they will amply reward the honesty of those who first discovered him. Mr. Sc—t is said to have had 150,000l. in the funds, and possessed a sincere employment of 1500l. per annum. He lived in severe poverty.

The French Court has ordered Count Dillon to prepare for an encampment in Flanders, near the Mountaife, where 20,000 men are to be encamped by the beginning of May, as some interesting events may be expected by that time.

By a letter from Berlin, dated March 1, we learn that the motions of the Austrian troops begin to make the Court uneasy. The different encampments which the Emperor intends to form next spring, seem rather designed to act offen-

sively than defensively. It is asserted that the opening of the Scheldt is not the only object which at present engages his Imperial Majesty's attention. The Sovereign has consequently given orders for the purchase of 10,000 horses; several contractors have offered to furnish every requisite for transporting the artillery and equipages. The Officers are to be supplied with horses at the King's expense. The Elector of Saxony has been solicited to furnish 12,000 of his troops to join with 30,000 Prussians in establishing a camp at Koneiglein; while a Prussian army of 80,000 men is to be assembled in the environs of Schweidnitz, to penetrate, if required into Bohemia and Moravia.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, dated March 9

“We hear that the silver plate, taken in April 1778, by the crew of the Ranger, American privateer, then commanded by Paul Jones, from the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selkirk, was last week sent back to his Lordship by Paul Jones, and the carriage paid by him.”

ALICANT, (Spain) Feb. 28.

On the 13th instant, in the evening; the sea here appeared inflamed, and formed into a body of fire. This very extraordinary phenomenon excited the attention and curiosity of every one; at the same time nobody could with certainty say any thing about its cause or origin. Fire seemed to sparkle in the water at a distance, but still more so as the waves drew nearer; and when they broke upon the beach; they cast forth upon the shore an infinite number of great and small lights, at a considerable distance from the place they reached. Many of these sparkling lights remained fixed in their situation, and; together with the brilliancy of the water, formed a most admirable spectacle. This began at half an hour past seven, and continued three hours. On the 14th and 15th the same fiery appearance was observed, but it was then only to be seen where the waves broke upon the shore. Part of this water has been collected in chrysal bottles; it still retains its fiery colour, and leaves a sediment consisting of very solid particles that appear of a metallick nature. The philosophers are taking great pains to comprehend this strange phenomenon.

CHARLESTOWN, (S C) April 4.

Congress have entered into a convention with the Court of France, relative to differences that may arise between the subjects belonging to each nation.—In future, if any dispute happens among the subjects of France upon application by the parties to the French Consul, he is fully authorized to take cognizance of the suit, and finally determine thereon: In France the Americans are to enjoy the same advantage without being involved in difficult and expensive law suits.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) March 5.
A gentleman arrived from the Spanish main reports, that the Spaniards, in considerable force, had made an attack upon the Samblas Indians, but were repulsed with the loss of three of their best officers, and a great number of men. Immediately after the action the Dons intrinched themselves upon the sea beach, under cover of their shipping, and, when those advices came away, they daily expected a reinforcement of two thousand men from Carthagena, upon whose arrival they mean to proceed to leeward to receive the submission of the Musquito Indians.

We hear from the Windward Islands, that the French are in the most private manner, constantly sending out ammunition, military stores, and men, to St. Lucia, the key of those islands, which is now fortified in such a manner as to render it almost impregnable. This conduct of our jealous rivals plainly evinces that they look with a jealous eye towards Grenada, and other ceded islands.

Jan 22. Last Saturday put in here the schooner Air Balloon, Thomas Cunningham, master, from Ocois in Hispaniola, to Norfolk, in Virginia, out 56 days, beat off the coast three times, during which she experienced the greatest hardship imaginable: the crew had only half a biscuit and half a pint of water each man per day for a long time. When she arrived here both her quarters were stove in, her shrouds on one side gone, and her sails torn almost to pieces.

BOSTON, April 28
Yesterday a man, said to be from Bridgewater, walking the streets, having a number of notes in his hand, to the amount of about 200 dollars, which, it seems, arrested the attention of two felonious villains then a little in the rear, who mutually concerted a plan to dispossess him of his property, when one of them inquired of him the place of his abode, and being answered, replied he wished to write to a friend at the same place, there by artfully decoying the man to a neighbouring publick house who inadvertently laying his interest out of his hands, and engaged in conversation with one of them, while the other, a proficient in this common occupation took the notes into his care and silently moved out of sight, having the politeness not in the least to disturb the company with an intention, leaving the poor man to deliver the letter.

PLYMOUTH, April 12.
We hear from Harwick, of the following melancholy event.—On Sunday morning, the 3d inst. a small schooner, having taken on board the materials of a house, belonging to a person in that town, about to move to Prince-Town on the cape, after getting part of the timber into the hold through a lumber-port, they had forgot to secure the port by lashing it inside; in the morning, having sailed a few miles from the harbor, it is supposed the lumber-port fell out, as the vessel suddenly filled and sunk. Mr.

Jonathan Wood and his wife of Province-Town, passengers, and another man, being in the cabin, went down with the vessel. Three other men, who were upon deck, got upon some boards and timber which floated from the vessel, one of whom was soon washed off, the wind being very high; the other two held upon the boards until near sun set when one of them, worn out with fatigue, fell off & was drowned—the other drifted ashore and was taken up alive, but bruised in so shocking a manner, that he lies very ill; his name is Wing, the only person of six that was saved.

PHILADELPHIA March 30.
By the last letters from Germany we learn, that the following melancholy circumstance happened at Rennsburch, a town in the territory of Saxe Gotha. A man, by trade a shoemaker, about 28 years of age, having married within the course of a twelvemonth, a woman with four children, was induced, the latter part of the summer, by the instigation of his own mother, to poison three of the children, which he did, and they were buried without enquiry. At the beginning of the month of September last, she persuaded him to poison the fourth child, and his father, which he accordingly did: the small pox then raging in the town, he thought their death would be attributed to that fatal distemper. A few hours after he had administered the poison, the strength of their constitution struggling with its deadly effects, they were seized with a violent vomiting, and discharged the poison. Some persons in the neighborhood having had a suspicion of the man sent for several of the faculty, who, by examining what they had discharged from their stomach, discovered the fact. They were immediately apprehended, and the man made a full confession. On the 30th of September last he was beheaded (his first sentence was to be broke upon the wheel alive, but was afterwards mitigated) and his body was afterwards broken upon the wheel. The mother remains in prison, expecting the punishment so justly due to her horrid crimes.

S A L E M, April 26.
The General Assembly of Pennsylvania on the 16th ult. passed an act for emitting bills of credit to the amount of 150,000l. which by law are to pass equal to gold and silver, within that Commonwealth, for the sums mentioned in each bill respectively. Twenty thousand pounds are to be cancelled the ensuing year, and the like sum annually, until the whole be destroyed. The want of a sufficient circulating medium is mentioned as the reason for issuing paper money.

WINDSOR, May 17.
A gentleman directly from Montreal, reports that the English are strongly fortifying that place, and daily training their militia. The reason given for these operations, is the expectation of a French war; but if we consider the pro-

gress of their works at the westward, and the manner they have conducted in that province since the treaty of peace, the more probable cause will appear to be a design to oppose the claims of the United States to the western posts, and the Indian trade.

The proprietors of Lunenburg, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors held at the dwelling house of Capt. Alexander Parmele, in Windsor, on the 4th instant, a tax of Six Pounds was granted on each original right or share of land in said township, to defray the expence of lotting out the first, second, and third, division lots, making and mending roads, and paying other proprietary debts. This is therefore to notify said proprietors, to pay the same to the subscriber, (living in Peterham, Massachusetts,) immediately, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

JONATHAN GROUT, Collector.
May 10, 1785.

The proprietors of Stockbridge, State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at the house of Capt. Alexander Parmele, in Windsor, on the 5th instant, a tax of Three Pounds Ten Shillings was granted on each original right or share of land in said township, to defray the expence of lotting out the first, second, and third division lots, making and mending roads, and paying other proprietary debts. This is to notify said proprietors to pay the same to the subscriber, at his house in Peterham, Massachusetts, immediately, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

JONATHAN GROUT, Collector.
May 10, 1785.

The subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Honorable Israel Smith Esq; Judge of Probate for the district of Thetford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Prince Freeman, late of Thetford in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment at the house of Beriah Lomis, in said Thetford on the first & second Tuesdays of July next, from one till six o'clock on each of said days.

BERIAH LOMIS,
MOODY FREEMAN,
WILLIAM FREEMAN, } Comm'rs.
Thetford, May 14, 1785

TO BE SOLD,
At Public Vendue,
for neat stock, or grain, at cash price, with one year's credit on good security, on Tuesday the 7th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, a small framed house, with 48 acres of good land, two and an half of which was sowed with wheat last fall; situated within a few rods of the West Parish meeting house, in this town.

EDWARD ALLEN.
Windsor, May 5, 1785.

STATE OF VERMONT.
Whereas *Thomas Chandler*, Esq; of Chester, in the county of Windsor, did prefer a petition to the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, at their session held at Rutland the second Thursday of October 1784, setting forth, that he the said Thomas, had sundry executions against him, and by his advanced age and infirmities, was not able to be removed to gaol without great danger, and that he was willing to deliver up all his estate real and personal, to his creditors, *bona fide*; and therefore prayed, as an insolvent debtor, that an act might be passed to enable his creditors to share a dividend of his estate in some just mode, and he be relieved from the fears of wasting the remainder of his days in a lonesome prison.

Whereupon, the General Assembly ordered, that the said Thomas should cite his creditors to appear at the next session, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

THESE are therefore (upon application of the said Thomas Chandler, Esq; who now stands committed a prisoner in the common gaol at Westminster, in the county of Windham) to make known unto each and every creditor or creditors of the said Thomas, and all other persons whom it doth or may concern, that they be before the Honorable the General Assembly, at their next adjourned session to be holden at Norwich, in the county of Windsor, on the first Thursday of June next, to show reasons, if any they have, why an act of the Legislature should not be passed to enable the said Thomas to deliver up all his estate real and personal, to his creditors, in some just mode, and he be discharged from his confinement in prison.

SAMUEL FLETCHER, Assistant.
Westminster, April 12, 1785
The foregoing is a true copy of the original Scire Facias.
Attest. NATHAN FRANK jun. D. Sheriff and Gaoler.

Whereas Col. Benj. Wait has issued orders for the company of Light Dragoons to meet on the Court House Common, in Windsor, on Thursday the 2d day of June next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Deputy Governor, and the Honorable the Council, to Norwich, to attend the General Assembly then to convene there. These are therefore to require every man belonging to said company, to attend at the above time precisely, on the Common in this town, completely equipped, for the purpose above mentioned. And every one who shall neglect to attend at said time and place, or be deficient in accoutrements or uniforms, (except those who have lately enlisted, and not had time to equip themselves) will be immediately reduced to the foot.

ALEXANDER PARMELE, Capt.
Windsor, May 2, 1785.
N. B. This notice will be considered sufficient, & therefore the usual method of warning omitted.

FELT HATS
To be sold at the Printing-Office.

The proprietors of Pittsford, who have not paid the tax of Six Shillings on each proprietor's right voted by said proprietors at a meeting held on the 19th day of December, 1774, for the purpose of running round the town, sealing the river, and laying out the pine and public lots, are informed, that so much of each proprietor's right will be sold at public vendue, as will pay said tax, (with the additional cost of six shillings per right) at the house of Jonathan Fassett, Esq; in said Pittsford, on the second Monday of June next, at one o'clock P. M. unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of £ 1 : 4s. due on each right, viz

Eph. Doolittle
William Nutting
Alexander Scott
Andrew Powers
Ebenezer Harvey
Joseph Burt
Aaron Burt
Aaron Denih
David Field
John Arms
George Robins
Ezra Sangor
John Benham
Daniel Thomas
Abbil Stiles
Elihu Hall
John Hall, 5th.
Lent Merriman

Elihu Hall, jun.
Elisha Whittlesey
Nathaniel Chancy
Lufias Hall
Samuel Whittlesey
Jedidiah Windslow
Timothy Patterson
Daniel Dreegs
Elisha Fuller
Samuel Fuller, jun.
Ekanah Fox
Daniel Lord
William Howard
John Loomis
Theodore Atkinsons
Peter Johnson
Samuel Johnson

EBENEZER LYMAN, Collector.
Pittsford, April 15, 1785

Will cover, this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Norwich,

The famous English HORSE,
SAMPSON.

FOR beauty, size, and goings, he is superior to any horse that has ever been brought into this part of the country. He was imported from England since the commencement of the late war. His character (in Connecticut & Rhode Island, where he is known) is unblemished, and his colts universally esteemed; one of which may be seen at said stable.

The terms are eighteen shillings in wheat, or fifteen in cash.

Constant attendance will be given, & every favor acknowledged by

JOSEPH HATCH.
April 20, 1785

Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the town of Windsor, that the Selectmen of said town have agreed to meet on the first Mondays of every month the year ensuing, in the different parts of the town, to transact the necessary business of said town. All persons having any complaints or applications to make are desired to attend said meetings. The first meeting will be held at Col. Benjamin Wait's, on the first Monday of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Briant Brown, }
Eben. Curtis, } Select
Charles Leavens, } Men.
Benj. Wait, }
Jos. Barrett, jun. }
Windsor, April 18, 1784.

The proprietors of Washington, in the county of Orange & State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of six shillings voted by said proprietors at a legal meeting held at Norwich on the fifteenth day of June last, for defraying the charges of laying out 200 acres on each proprietor's right, and other necessary charges, are hereby informed, that unless they discharge the same on or before the fifteenth day of June next, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. William Heaton, in Thetford, as will pay the same with legal cost.

The names of the proprietors are as follows with the sum of £s due on each right which has no sum annexed thereto.

Barnabas Burtch	Solomon Brown
Samuel Leonard	Isaac Sessions
John Slafter, 3s.	Joel Mathews
Levi Root	Solomon Strong
James Gould	John Durkee
Ebenezer Green	Timothy Harding
Stephen Clark	Solomon Mathews
Jacob Brown	Afa Morris
Elisha Smith	John Curtis
Otis Freeman	Huckens Storrs
Afa Storey	Moses Evens
Ebenezer Fielding	Thomas Durkee
Luther Thurber	Jedidiah Fay 3d
Jonathan Freeman	Steel Smith
Roswell Fenton	John W. Dana
William Blake	Edmund Hodges
Comfort Sever	John House
Thomas Chittenden	

JESSE SAFFORD, Collector.
Woodstock, May 3, 1785.

Will cover, at the stable of Capt. William Gallup, in Hartland, on the third weeks of May, June and July; and at the stable of the subscriber, the rest of the season,

The beautiful HORSE,
HERO.

HE is a horse equal for beauty, carriage, strength and activity, to any in this country, and remarkable for getting fine colts. The price is one dollar the single leap; two dollars or three bushels of wheat, to be paid by the 25th day of December next, the season.

NATHANIEL HALL.
Lebanon May 2, 1785.

BOSTON, April 28.

The truth of the following account may be relied on — A transient person, who called himself a preacher, a few weeks since called on the Rev. — of — in Connecticut, on Saturday, and was by him solicited to tarry over Sabbath and preach for him — he modestly declined it, saying he had not clothes which were decent to wear in the pulpit. This objection was soon removed by the gentleman's offer to lend his guest a suit of his own, which was immediately tried on and found to fit him. He then went to writing his sermon from these words, "thou shalt seek me but shalt not find me." — In the evening he requested the favour of the Rev. —'s watch, as he should probably study late — this was granted. At breakfast time in the morning, this *son of humility* was sought after, but not found — the suit and watch were missing — the text only remained

BLANK DEEDS
To be sold at the Printing-Office.

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1785.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

Dr. Price's Observations

(Continued.)

OF EDUCATION.

SUCH is the state of things which I wish to take place in the United American States — In order to introduce and perpetuate it, and at the same time to give it the greatest effect on the improvement of the world, nothing is more necessary than the establishment of a wise and liberal plan of EDUCATION. It is impossible properly to represent the importance of this. So much is left by the author of nature to depend on the turn given to the mind in early life and the impressions then made, that I have often thought there may be a secret remaining to be discovered in education, which will cause future generations to grow up virtuous and happy, and accelerate human improvement to a greater degree than can at present be imagined.

The end of education is to direct the powers of the mind in unfolding themselves; and to assist them in gaining their just bent and force. And, in order to this, its business should be to teach how to think, rather than what to think; or to lead into the best way of searching for truth, rather than to instruct in truth itself. — As for the latter who is qualified for it? There are many indeed who are eager to undertake this office. All parties and sects think they have discovered truth, and that they alone are its advocates and friends. But the very different and inconsistent accounts they give of it demonstrate they are utter strangers to it; and that it is better to teach nothing, than to teach what they hold out for truth. The greater their confidence, the greater is the reason for distrusting them. We generally see the warmest zeal where the object of it is the greatest nonsense.

Such observations have a particular tendency to shew that education ought to be an initiation into candor, rather than into any systems of faith; and it should form a habit of cool and patient investigation, rather than an attachment to any opinions.

But hitherto education has been conducted on a contrary plan. It has been a contraction not an enlargement of the intellectual faculties: an injection of false principles hardening them in error, not a discipline enlightening and improving them. Instead of opening and strengthening them, and teaching to think

freely; it hath cramped and cullaved them, and qualified for thinking only in one track. — Instead of instilling humility, charity, and liberality, and thus preparing for an easier discovery and a readier admission of truth; it has inflated with conceit, & stuffed the human mind with wretched prejudices.

The more has been learnt from such education, the more it becomes necessary to unlearn. The more has been taught in this way, of so much the more must the mind be emptied before true wisdom can enter. — Such was education in the time of the first teachers of christianity. By furnishing with skill in the arts of disputation and so phistry, and producing an attachment to established systems, it turned the minds of men from truth, and rendered them more determined to resist evidence, and more capable of evading it. Hence it happened, that this heavenly instruction, when first communicated, was to the Jews a stumbling block, and to the Greeks foolishness; & that, in spite of miracles themselves, the persons who rejected it with most disdain, and who opposed it with most violence, were those who had been educated in colleges, and were best versed in the false learning of the times: And had it taught the true philosophy instead of the true religion, the effect would have been the same. The doctrine "that the sun stood still and that the earth moved round it," would have been reckoned no less absurd and incredible, than the doctrine of a crucified Messiah. And the man who would have treated such an institution with most contempt, would have been the wise and the prudent; that is the proud sophists and learned doctors of the times, who had studied the Ptolemaick system of the world, and learnt, by cycles and epicycles, to account for all the motions of the heavenly bodies.

In like manner, when the improvement of Logic in Mr. LOCKE's *Essay on the Human Understanding* was first published in Britain the persons readiest to attend to it and to receive it were those who had never been trained in colleges; and whose minds, therefore, had never been perverted by an instruction in the jargon of the schools. To the deep professors of the time, it appeared (like the doctrine taught in his book on the reasonableness of christianity) to be a dangerous novelty and heresy; and the University of Oxford in particular, condemned and reprobated the author. — The like happened

when Sir ISAAC NEWTON's discoveries were first published. A romance (that is, the philosophy of DESCARTES) was then in possession of the philosophical world. Education had rivetted it in the minds of the learned; and it was twenty seven years before NEWTON's *Principia* could gain sufficient credit to bring it to a second edition. Such are the prejudices which have generally prevailed against new lights. Such are the impediments which have been thrown in the way of improvement by a narrow plan of education — Even now the principal object of education (especially in divinity) is to teach established systems as certain truths, and to qualify for successfully defending them against conviction, and render it impenetrable to farther light. Indeed, were it offered to my opinion which I would have, the plain sense of a common and untutored man, or the deep erudition of the proud scholars and professors in most universities, I should eagerly prefer the former, from a persuasion that it would leave me at a less distance from real wisdom: — An unoccupied and simple mind I think infinitely preferable to a mind warped by systems; and the entire want of learning better than a learning, such as most of that is which hitherto has been sought and admired — A learning which puffs up, while in reality it is nothing but profound ignorance and more inveterate prejudice.

It may be worth adding here, that a narrow education (should it ever happen not to produce the evils now mentioned) will probably produce equal evils of a contrary nature. I mean, that there will be danger, when persons so educated come to see the absurdity of some of the opinions in which they have been educated, that they will become prejudiced against them all, and, consequently, throw them all away, and run wild into scepticism and infidelity — At present, in this part of the world this is a very common event.

I am by no means qualified to give a just account of the particular method in which education ought to be conducted; so as to avoid these evils; That is, so as to render the mind free and unfettered; quick in discerning evidence, and prepared to follow it from whatever quarter and in whatever manner it may offer itself. But certain it is that the best mode of education is that which does most effectually; which guards best a

gainst silly prejudices ; which inflames most with the love of truth ; which disposes most to ingenuity and fairness, and leaves the mind most sensible of its own need of farther information.—Had this been always the aim of education, mankind would now have been farther advanced.—It supposes, however, an improved state of mankind ; & when once it has taken place, it will quicken the progress of improvement.

I have in these observations expressed a dislike of systems ; but I have meant only to condemn that attachment to them as standards of truth which has been too prevalent. It may be necessary in education to make use of them ; or of books explaining them. But they should be used only as guides and helps to enquiry. Instructions in them should be attended with a fair exhibition of the evidence on both sides of every question ; and care should be taken to induce, as far as possible, a habit of believing only an overbalance of evidence ; and of proportioning assent in every case to the degree of that overbalance, without regarding authority, antiquity, singularity, novelty, or any of the prejudices which too commonly influence assent.—Nothing is so well fitted to produce this habit as the study of Mathematics. In these sciences no one ever thinks of giving his assent to a proposition till he can clearly understand it, and see it proved by a fair deduction from propositions previously understood and proved. In these sciences the mind is inured to close and patient attention ; shewn the nature of just reasoning ; and taught to form distinct ideas, and to expect clear evidence in all cases before belief. They furnish, therefore, the best exercise for the intellectual powers, and the best defence against that credulity and precipitation & confusion of ideas which are the common sources of error.

There is, however, a danger to be avoided here. Mathematical studies may absorb the attention too much ; and when they do, they contract the mind by rendering it incapable of thinking at large ; by disqualifying it for judging of any evidence except mathematical ; and, consequently, disposing it to an unreasonable scepticism on all subjects which admit not of such evidence.—There have been many instances of this narrowness in mathematicians.

But to return from this digression.—I cannot help observing on this occasion, with respect to christianity in particular, that education ought to lead to a habit of judging of it as it is in the code itself of christianity ; that the doctrines it reveals should be learnt only from a critical and fair enquiry into the sense of this code ; and that all instruction in it should be a preparation for making this enquiry and a communication of assistance in examining into the proofs of its divine original, and in determining to what a degree of evidence these proofs amount, after allowing every difficulty its just weight.

—This has never yet been the practice among Christians. The New-Testament has been reckoned hitherto an insufficient standard of Christian Divinity ; and, therefore, formularies of pretending to explain and define it (but in reality misrepresenting and dishonoring

it) have been substituted in its room ; & teaching that has been called teaching Christianity. And it is very remarkable that in the English Universities no Lectures on the New-Testament are ever read, or even suffered to be read ; and that, through all Christendom, it is much less an object of attention than the systems and creeds which have been fathered up on it.

I will only add on this subject, that it is above all things necessary, while instruction is conveyed, to convey with it a sense of the imbecility of the human mind, and of its great proneness to error ; and also a disposition, even on points which seem the most clear, to listen to objections, and to consider nothing as involving in it our final interest but an HONEST HEART.

Nature has so made us, that an attachment must take place within us to opinions once formed ; and it was proper that we should be so made, in order to prevent that levity and desultoriness of mind which must have been the consequence had we been ready to give up our opinions too easily and hastily. But this natural tendency, however wisely given us, is apt to extend its proper limits, & to render us unreasonably tenacious. It ought, therefore, like all our other natural propensities, to be carefully watched and guarded ; and education should put us upon doing this. An observation before made should in particular, be inculcated, “that all mankind have hitherto been most tenacious when most in the wrong, and reckoned themselves most enlightened when most in the dark.”—This is, indeed, a very mortifying fact ; but attention to it is necessary to cure that dogmatism which are some of the worst enemies to improvement.—Who is there that does not remember the time when he was entirely satisfied about points which deeper reflection has shewn to be above his comprehension ? Who, for instance, does not remember a time when he would have wondered at the question, “why does water run down hill ?” What ignorant man is there who is not persuaded that he understands this perfectly ? But every improved man knows it to be a question he cannot answer ; and what distinguishes him in this instance from the less improved part of mankind is his knowing this. The like is true in numberless other instances. One of the best proofs of wisdom is a sense of our want of wisdom ; and he who knows most possesses most of this sense.

In thinking of myself I derive some encouragement from this reflection. I now see, that I do not understand many points which once appeared to me very clear. The more I have enquired, the more sensible I have been growing of my own darkness ; and a part of the history of my life is that which follows.

In early life I was struck with Bishop BUTLER's *Analogy of religion natural & revealed to the constitution and course of nature*. I reckon it happy for me that this book was one of the first that fell into my hands. It taught me the proper mode of reasoning on moral and religious subjects, and particularly the importance of paying a due regard to the imperfection of human knowledge. His sermons

also, I then thought, and do still think excellent. Next to his works, I have always been an admirer of the works of Dr. CLARK. And I cannot help adding, however strange it may seem, that I owe much to the philosophical writings of Mr. HUME which I likewise studied early in life. Tho' an enemy to his Scepticism, I have profited by it. By attacking, with great ability, every principle of truth and reason, he put me upon examining the ground upon which I stood, and taught me not hastily to take any thing for granted.—The first fruits of my studies were laid before the public in a Treatise entitled, *A REVIEW of the principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals*. This publication has been followed by many others on various subjects.—And now, in the evening of a life devoted to enquiry and spent in endeavours (weak indeed and feeble) to serve the best interests present and future, of mankind, I am waiting for the GREAT TEACHER, convinced that the order of nature is perfect ; that infinite wisdom and goodness govern all things ; and that christianity comes from God : But at the same time puzzled by many difficulties, anxious for more light, and resting with still and constant assurance only on the one truth.—That the practice of virtue is the duty and dignity of man ; and, in all events, his wisest and safest course.

L O N D O N, Jan. 5.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,
AFTER the laborious attendance of the last session of parliament, it has given me peculiar pleasure, that the situation of public affairs has admitted of so long rests.

Among the objects which now require consideration, I must particularly recommend to your earnest attention the adjustment of such points in commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, as are not yet finally arranged. The system which will unite both kingdoms the most closely on principles of reciprocal advantage, will, I am persuaded, best ensure the general prosperity of my dominions.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that notwithstanding any appearance of differences on the continent : I continue uniformly to receive from all foreign powers, the strongest assurance of their good disposition towards this country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. I confide in your liberality and zeal to grant the necessary supplies, with a just regard as well to the economy required in every department, as to the maintenance of the national credit, and the real exigencies of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
The success which has attended the measures taken in the last session towards the suppression of smuggling and for the improvement of revenue will encourage you to apply yourselves with continual assiduity to these important objects. You will, I trust, also take into consideration, the matters suggested in the reports of the Commissioners of Public accounts, and such further regulations as may appear to be necessary in the different offices of the kingdom.

I have the fullest reliance on the continuance of your faithful and diligent exertions in every part of your public duty. You may at all times depend on my hearty concurrence in every measure which can tend to alleviate our national burdens, to secure the true principles of the constitution, and to promote the general welfare of my people."

We have been favoured with the following translation of a letter from lady Asgill to Mons. Mayer author of the Romance, published in Paris some time since, under the title of Asgill; in which Captain Asgill's sufferings, as well as those of his family, are very affectingly described. We consider this a fresh proof of that elegance, spirit, and sentiment, which this amiable lady has displayed so often in the course of her delicate and heart rending circumstances; and we doubt not but it will prove as acceptable to our readers as it has been pleasing to us;

London, June 1, 1784.

S I R,

Illness has hitherto prevented my enjoying the singular pleasure of answering the letter you favoured me with the 26th of last April, which, as well as the ingenious work, you have had the complaisance to send me, clearly proves the full extent of the interest which the critical lot of my beloved son, during his imprisonment in America, has inspired you with. Deign to receive, Sir, the expressions of my sincere acknowledgment for a work that does so much honour to the goodness of your heart, and which shall be religiously preserved in my family. You have succeeded but too well in awakening my sensibility for those misfortunes my son has experienced, and which I participated without the means of rendering him any other comfort than my prayers for his life and liberty—prayers which were heard to effect, by the powerful and generous interposition of your august sovereign, to whom I owe not only his, but my daughter's and my own existence. Yes, Sir, during the course of my life, as well as that of every individual of my family we shall recollect with transports of gratitude that we are indebted for life to the characteristic humanity of your monarch. He is of the blood of the Bourbons and that was an infallible presage for me. In fact, Sir, to diffuse happiness appears to be the whole ambition of your good King and incomparable Queen. They have truly made me the happiest of mothers in procuring the resurrection of my son, when menaced with the sword of direful fate. My family shall offer up incessant vows for their preservation. May every day of their reign be as happy as that on which they changed our most gloomy despair into almost insupportable ecstasies of joy.

Nor are we less earnest in our wishes for the Comte de Vergennes, the rarest, as being the best of ministers, who possesses all the virtues in so eminent a degree, and who was so ready in relieving my son by his tender and kind intercession; I must confess to you, Sir, that I could not read without the utmost agitation the following passage.

"There (in France) a sage minister holds with a steady hand the reins of

Government; his genius is the powerful spring that puts every thing in motion. Europe beholds him. Europe respects him. Poor lady take courage! your letter is gone. A man of feeling will read it—rest, unhappy lady—go attend your delirious daughter—calm the mind of your expiring husband—but alas! you cannot repose in the midst of so afflicting a scene."

I repeat, Sir, how much you have roused my sensibility, renewed our sorrows.

Be assured, Sir, that if ever you come to this island, my family and I will have the greatest pleasure in seeing you, in cultivating your acquaintance, and in paying you that attention which your feelings and sentiments claim of us. Then would we fondly dwell upon the panegyric of your beneficent sovereigns—then you would hear our acknowledgments to their rare minister, and witness the lively sense we entertain of that merit which you have so well described. Accept, Sir, the assurances of my family's esteem, as well as the sentiments of gratitude, with which I have the honour to be, &c.

THERESA ASGILL.

NEW YORK, April 18.

About six o'clock last evening, an affair happened near the Old Slip, which should excite the indignation of every Free American—From what we can learn a barge belonging to the French Packet now riding in our river, was returning on shore with several gentlemen of this city, accompanied by some French officers.—They were met by a barge full of British sailors, who gave an intentional insult by endeavoring to run against them, which the French gentlemen resented, when a dreadful fray ensued; during which the officers and gentlemen were much hurt by blows received, and volleys of stones that were sent from Grugar's wharf by the British ruffians, zealously aided and assisted by many of their good friends the Tories; several of whom are noticed, and doubtless will receive a reward suited to the enormity of the crime. In the mean time, a number of Whig Citizens seized several of the sailors, and had them committed to goal.—Rouse, ye brave Americans, take proper measures to resent this daring insult offered our own citizens, and the officers of our great & good Ally!

APRIL 27.

On the 21st and 23d inst. the legislature of this State passed the following resolution:—That ever anxious to manifest their respect to his most christian majesty, and to protect and cultivate the friendship of his subjects; as those of a great and good ally; they consider the late riot as a daring and premeditated insult to the laws and government of this State; and calculated to interrupt the cordial intercourse subsisting between the subjects of his most christian majesty and the good citizens of this State, and that it is the sense of the legislature, that the persons already apprehended charged with the offence aforesaid, be brought to speedy

trial, and if found guilty, exemplary punishment; that his excellency the Governour should offer a reward of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, to any person or persons who will discover and cause to be apprehended, the author or authors of the riot and insult of the 17th inst. to the officers of his most christian majesty's packet; and also a reward of twenty-five dollars for discovering and causing to be apprehended each and every other person or persons who shall have aided and abetted therein.

NEW LONDON, April 15.

We have advice by Capt. Joseph Phillips, who arrived here last week (Passenger) from St. Martins, that the Island of St. Bartholomew having been ceded to Sweden, by the King of France, it was taken Possession of about the first of last Month, by the subjects of the former, who had lotted out the lands for the purpose of erecting buildings, that it was made a free port for all nations, and that it was probable it would soon become a place of considerable consequence for commerce.

APRIL 22.

A Jamaica paper of the 16th of February, says, A report has prevailed for some days past, but upon what foundation they know not; that his Majesty's ship of war the Swan, Capt. Hunter, had fallen in with and engaged a Spanish packet, and after a smart contest, the latter had been obliged to strike her flag to the British commander.

Advice from a gentleman at South Hampton, Long Island—On the 12th inst. was caught by the whalers in boats from the shore in sight of the inhabitants and brought to South Bay, two Whales, the one of seven feet two inches bene, the other smaller, they call them cow and calf, from which they will extract about 80 barrels of oil.

WINDSOR, May 24.

We hear from Herdwick, that on Saturday the 14th instant, the wife of Capt. Elijah Warner jumped into a potash kettle of boiling lye, and expired next morning about sun rise. She had been delirious, by turns, for several years; and was supposed to be in a state of insanity when she committed the act which occasioned her death.

Whereas the town of Cavendish did petition the General Assembly, in October, 1784, to grant them a tax of two pence on the acre on all lands within said town, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of repairing roads, building bridges, &c. and that august body was pleased in their wisdom to lay over the same until their next session, for the purpose that non resident proprietors might not be imposed on by unreasonable taxes. Therefore, this is to give notice to all the proprietors of lands in Cavendish, to show cause, if any they have, why the said petition shall not be granted, and make their plea before the General Assembly at their adjourned session to be holden at Norwich, the first Thursday of June next.

JONATH. ATHERTON,

Representative for the town of Cavendish.

Cavendish, May 18, 1785.

A remarkable Suicide which lately happened at Lyons, in France.

A Young man well known in that city, handsome, well-made, of an amiable disposition, & very accomplished, fell in love with a young woman whose parents refused their consent to his proposals of marriage. The lover in an agonizing fit, broke a blood vessel; the surgeon declared there was no remedy to stop the bleeding. His mistress found the means of getting an interview with her lover, & presented him with a brace of pistols and two poignards, that in case the former should fail the latter might certainly dispatch them. They embraced each other tenderly for the last time. The triggers of both the pistols were fastened to rose-coloured ribbons. The lover took hold of the ribbon that was designed to dispatch his mistress, she held that designed for her lover; at a signal agreed upon, they both fired at the same time, and both instantly fell down dead.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue,

for neat stock, or grain, at cash price, with one year's credit on good security, on Tuesday the 7th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, a small framed house, with 48 acres of good land, two and an half of which was sowed with wheat last fall; situated within a few rods of the West Parish meeting house, in this town.

EDWARD ALLEN.
Windsor, May 5, 1785

STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas *Thomas Chandler*, Esq; of Chester, in the county of Windsor, did prefer a petition to the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, at their session held at Rutland the second Thursday of October 1784, setting forth, that he the said Thomas, had sundry executions against him, and by his advanced age and infirmities, was not able to be removed to gaol without great danger, and that he was willing to deliver up all his estate real and personal, to his creditors, *bona fide*; and therefore prayed, as an insolvent debtor, that an act might be passed to enable his creditors to share a dividend of his estate in some just mode, and he be relieved from the fears of wasting the remainder of his days in a lonesome prison.

Whereupon, the General Assembly ordered, that the said Thomas should cite his creditors to appear at the next session, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

THESE are therefore (upon application of the said Thomas Chandler, Esq; who now stands committed a prisoner in the common gaol at Westminster, in the county of Windham) to make known unto each and every creditor or

creditors of the said Thomas, and all other persons whom it doth or may concern that they be before the Honorable the General Assembly at their next adjourned session to be holden at Norwich, in the county of Windsor, on the first Thursday of June next, to shew reasons, if any they have, why an act of the Legislature should not be passed to enable the said Thomas to deliver up all his estate real and personal, to his creditors, in some just mode, and he be discharged from his confinement in prison

SAMUEL FLETCHER, Assistant.
Westminster, April 12, 1785
The foregoing is a true copy of the original Scire Facias.
Attest. NATHAN FISK jun D. Sheriff and Gaoler.

Whereas Col. Benj. Wait has issued orders for the company of Light Dragoons to meet on the Court House Common in Windsor, on Thursday the 2d day of June next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Deputy Governor, and the Honorable the Council, to Norwich, to attend the General Assembly then to convene there. These are therefore to require every man belonging to said company, to attend at the above time precisely, on the Common in this town, completely equipped, for the purpose above mentioned. And every one who shall neglect to attend at said time and place, or be deficient in accoutrements or uniforms, (except those who have lately enlisted, and not had time to equip themselves) will be immediately reduced to the foot.

ALEXANDER PARMELE, Capt.
Windsor, May 2, 1785.
N. B. This notice will be considered sufficient, & therefore the usual method of warning omitted.

Will cover, at the stable of Capt. William Gallup in Hartland, on the third weeks of May, June and July; and at the stable of the subscriber, the rest of the season,

The beautiful H O R S E,
H E R O.
HE is a horse equal for beauty, carriage, strength and activity, to any in this country, and remarkable for getting five colts. The price is one dollar the single leap; two dollars or three bushels of wheat, to be paid by the 25th day of December next, the season.
NATHANIEL HALL.
Lebanon, May 2, 1785

Will cover, this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Norwich,
The famous English H O R S E,
S A M P S O N.
FOR beauty, size, and goings, he is superior to any horse that has ever been brought into this part of the country. He was imported from England since the commencement of the late war. His character (in Connecticut & Rhode-Island, where he is known) is unblemished, and his colts universally esteemed; one of which may be seen at said stable.
The terms are eighteen shillings in wheat, or fifteen in cash.
Constant attendance will be given, & every favor acknowledged by
JOSEPH HATCH.

The proprietors of Wash-

ington, in the county of Orange & State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of six shillings voted by said proprietors at a legal meeting held at Norwich on the fifteenth day of June last for defraying the charges of laying out 200 acres on each proprietor's right, and other necessary charges, are hereby informed, that unless they discharge the same on or before the fifteenth day of June next, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. William Heaton, in Thetford as will pay the same with legal cost.

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Jbr Stafter, 3s	Joel Mathews
Levi Rot	Solomon Strong
James Gould	John Durkee
Ebenezer Green	Timothy Harding
Stephen Gark	Solomon Mathews
Jacob Brown	Asa Morris
Elisha Smith	John Curtis
Otis Freeman	Huckens Storrs
Asa Storey	Moses Evans
Ebenezer Fielding	Thomas Durkee
Luther Thurber	Levidiah Fay 3s.
Jonathn Freeman	Steel Smith
Rufwell Fenton	John W. Dana
William Blakie	Edmund Hodges
Comfort Sever	John Houe
Thomas Chittenden	

JESSE SAFFORD, Collector.
Woodstock, May 3, 1785.

The proprietors of Lu-

nenburgh, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors held at the dwelling house of Capt. Alexander Parmele, in Windsor, on the 4th instant, a tax of Six Pounds was granted on each original right or share of land in said township, to defray the expence of lotting out the first, second, and third, division lots, making and mending roads, and paying other proprietary debts. This is therefore to notify said proprietors, to pay the same to the subscriber, (living in Petersham Massachusetts,) immediately, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

JONATHAN GROUT, Collector:
May 10, 1785.

The proprietors of Stock-

bidge, State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at the house of Capt. Alexander Parmele, in Windsor, on the 5th instant, a tax of Three Pounds Ten Shillings was granted on each original right or share of land in said township, to defray the expence of lotting out the first, second, and third division lots, making and mending roads and paying other proprietary debts. This is to notify said proprietors to pay the same to the subscriber, at his house in Petersham, Massachusetts, immediately, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

JONATHAN GROUT, Collector.
May 10, 1785.

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1785.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

Dr. Price's Observations

(Continued)

Of the DANGERS to which the American States are exposed.

IN the preceding observations, I have aimed at pointing out the means of promoting the progress of improvement in the United States of America. I have insisted, particularly, on the importance of a just settlement of the FEDERAL UNION, and the establishment of a well guarded and perfect liberty in speculation, in government, in education, and in religion. The United States are now settling out, and all depends on the care and foresight with which a plan is begun, which hereafter will require only to be strengthened and ripened. This is, therefore, the time for giving them advice; and mean advice (like the present) may suggest some useful hints. — In this country, when any improvements are proposed, or any corrections are attempted, of abuses so gross as to make our boasts of liberty ridiculous*, a clamour immediately arises against INNOVATION, and an alarm spreads, lest the attempt to repair should destroy. — In America no such prejudices can operate. There abuses have not yet gained sacredness by time. There the way is open to social dignity and happiness; & reason may utter her voice with confidence and success.

Of DEBTS and INTERNAL WARS.

IHAVE observed in the introduction to this address, that the American States have many dangers to shun. In what follows I shall give a brief recital of some of the chief of these dangers.

The danger from an endless increase of Public debts has been already sufficiently noticed.

Particularly notice has been likewise taken of the danger from Internal wars. — Again and again I would urge the necessity of pursuing every measure and using every precaution which can guard against this danger. It will be shocking to see in the new world a repetition of all the evils which have hitherto laid waste the old world — War raging where

* The majority of the British House of Commons is chosen by few thousands of the drags of the people, who are constantly paid for their votes. — Is it not ridiculous to call a country so governed free? —

See a striking account of the state of the British Parliamentary Representation in Mr. Burgh's Political Disquisition, Vol. 1, p. 39, &c.

peace and liberty were thought to have taken their abodes — The points of bayonets and the mouths of cannon settling disputes, instead of the collected wisdom of the confederation — and perhaps one restless and ambitious State rising by bloody conquests above the rest and becoming a sovereign State, claiming impiously (as Britain once did) "full authority to make laws that shall bind its sister States in all cases whatever," and drawing to itself all advantages at their expense. — I deprecate this calamity. I shudder when I consider how possible it is; and hope those persons are mistaken who think that such are the jealousies which govern human nature and such the imperfections of the best human arrangements, that it is not within the reach of any wisdom to discover any effectual means of preventing it, without encroaching too much on the liberty and independence of the States. I have mentioned the enlargement of the powers of Congress. Others have proposed a consolidation of the powers of government in one Parliament representing all the States, and superseding the particular parliaments by which they are now separately governed. But it is obvious, that this will be attended with greater inconveniences, and encroach more on the liberty of the States, than the enlargement I have proposed of the powers of Congress. If such a parliament is not to supersede any of the other parliaments, it will be the same with Congress as at present constituted.

Of an UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY.

IT is a true observation, that "dominion is founded on property." Most free States have manifested their sense of the truth of this observation by studying to find out means of preventing too great an inequality in the distribution of property. What tumults were occasioned at Rome in its best times by attempts to carry into execution the Agrarian law? Among the people of Israel, by the direction of heaven, all estates which had been alienated during the course of fifty years, returned to their original owners at the end of that term — One of the circumstances that has been most favorable to the American States in forming their new constitutions of government has been the equality which subsists among them.

The happiest state of man is the middle state between the savage and the

refined, or between the wild and the luxurious state. Such is the state of society in CONNECTICUT, and some others of the American provinces; where the inhabitants consist, if I am rightly informed, of an independent and hardy Yeomanry, all nearly on a level — trained to arms, — instructed in their rights — clothed in homespun — of simple manners — strangers to luxury — drawing plenty from the ground — and that plenty gathered easily by the hand of industry; and giving rise to early marriages, a numerous progeny, length of days and a rapid increase — the rich and the poor, the haughty grandee and the creeping sycophant, equally unknown — protected by laws, which (being their own will) cannot oppress; and by an equal government, which wanting lucrative places, cannot create corrupt canvassing* and ambitious intrigue. — O distinguished people! May you continue long thus happy; and may the happiness you enjoy spread over the face of the whole earth! — But I am forgetting myself. There is danger that a state of society so happy will not be of long duration: that simplicity and virtue will give way to depravity; that equality will in time be lost, the cursed lust of domineering show itself, liberty languish, and civil government gradually degenerate into an instrument in the hands of the few to oppress and plunder the many. — Such has hitherto been the progress of evil in human affairs. In order to give them a better turn, some great men (Plato, Sir Thomas More, Mr. Wallis, &c) have proposed plans, which, by establishing a community of goods and annihilating property, would make it impossible for any one member of a State to think of enslaving the rest, or to consider himself as having any interest distinct from that of his fellow citizens. Such theories are in speculation pleasing; nor perhaps are they wholly impracticable. Some approaches to them may hereafter be made; and schemes of government may take place, which shall leave so little, besides personal merit, to be a means of distinction, as to exclude from society most of

* In this state and, also the state of Massachusetts, New Jersey &c any attempt to canvas, or even the expression of a wish to be chosen, will exclude a candidate from a seat in the House of Representatives. The same is true of any stain on his moral character.

the cause of evil. But be this as it will; it is out of doubt there is an equality in society which is essential to liberty and which every State that would continue virtuous and happy ought as far as possible to maintain.—It is not in my power to describe the best method of doing this—I will only observe, that there are three enemies to equality against which America ought to guard.

First; Granting hereditary honors & titles of nobility. Persons thus distinguished, though perhaps meaner than the meanest of their dependents, are apt to consider themselves as belonging to a higher order of beings, & made for power and government. Their birth and rank necessarily dispose them to be hostile to general liberty; and when they are not so, and discover a just zeal for the rights of mankind, it is always a triumph of good sense and virtue over the temptations of their situation. It is therefore, with peculiar satisfaction that I have found in the articles of confederation an order that no titles of nobility shall be ever granted by the United States. Let there be honor to encourage merit; but let them dis with the men who have earned them. Let them not descend to posterity to foster a spirit of domination, and to produce a proud and tyrannical aristocracy.—In a word, let the United States continue for ever what it is now their glory to be—a confederation of states prosperous and happy, without Lords—without Bishops*—and without Kings.

Secondly; The right of primogeniture. The tendency of this to produce an improper inequality is very obvious. The disposition to raise a name, by accumulating property in one branch of the family, is a vanity no less unjust and cruel, than dangerous to the interest of liberty; and no wise state will encourage or tolerate it.

Thirdly; Foreign Trade is another of the enemies against which I wish to caution the United States. But this operates unfavorably to a state in so many more ways than by destroying that equality which is the basis of liberty, that it will be proper to take more particular notice of it.

** I do not mean by bishops any officers among christians merely spiritual; but lords spiritual, as distinguished from lords temporal, or clergymen raised to pre eminence, and invested with civil honors & authority by a state establishment. I must add, that by what he has said I do not mean to express a general preference of a republican constitution of government: there is a degree of political degeneracy which ursets for such a constitution: Britain, in particular, consists too much of the high and the low, (of sum and dregs) to admit of it: nor will it suit America, should it ever become equally corrupt.*

From the Pennsylvania Packet.
To the PRINTERS.

The general concern of the following intelligence which is just arrived by the packet, induces me to request you will publish it without loss of time.—It may afford a hint to the legislature upon the

defenseless situation of the river, & the neglect of a station, which, were it in proper order might protect us from the first approaches of a foreign invasion; at present, any paltry pirate, with a sloop of 20 guns, might lay Philadelphia under contribution and in such a case the grossness of the insult, would not be palliated by the following gallant requisitions of the Algerines, a demand of either sort would throw us into great confusion, and whatever volunteers there might be among the ladies, I fancy most of our rich men would bear away their wealth as precipitately as possible. I am, &c. Y. Z.

P S. The translation is very faithful.

By Al Koraschi Ednallad, sovereign and supreme Dey of Algiers, Lord of the Algerine territories and the Atlantic ocean.

WHEREAS the strength of our arms, the ferocity of our character, and the nature of our religion, have long continued a general hostility on our part against all those christian powers who do not bow down to the dust before our throne, & alleviate our wrath by rich and judicious presents; and whereas certain inhabitants of a country, lately the abode of much more respectable animals than themselves, to wit, North-America, having withdrawn themselves from a subjection to their masters, nearly as mild as that we inflict on our slaves, have not as yet submitted to our prerogative or acknowledged our clemency; wherefore we have proposed to let loose our Corsairs upon them: and whereas we have received certain information of the riches & abilities of the said country, particularly of the city called Philadelphia, & of the number of serviceable virgins therein, with which we might recruit our seraglio, and revive our satiated appetite: We do therefore, in consideration of the before written, hereby promulgate to the inhabitants two of our own vessels to the river called Delaware, with directions to anchor before the said city and reduce it instantly to ashes, unless it be redeemed by the humiliation of the inhabitants and the following presents, to wit.

One hundred thousand pounds of their money. Thirty thousand pounds of their most costly manufactures. And

Forty of their most beautiful and virtuous dancels not under 12 nor above 18, descended from honest parents, free from mole, blemish or latent imperfection

And, as we are informed, these Christians affecting to secede from the true, holy and single faith of the mussulman's have divided their own wretched doctrines into many sects and tribes: therefore, in order to enable ourselves to decide between them, we require that each of those sects supply us with one fair and unblemished virgin of the above description, and one of their most zealous priest, so that we may discover the difference of each mode of belief by its effects, as well on the bodies as souls of its sectaries.

And for the sake of their future happiness and tranquility, we shall communicate to them our decision in order, that laying aside all controversies and disputes, which are fit for women only they may live as peaceable and serene as our own slaves; and we do farther declare, that their entire and immediate compliance with those our demands, will alone ensure our future compassion.

Done at Algiers, on the 8 h of the Moon Chabon, from the Hegira of our blessed Prophet, 1163.

B O S T O N, May 12.

On Thursday last, William Scott, and Thomas Archibald, were executed in this Town for burglary, agreeable to their sentence.—Michael Zellers, who also was under sentence of Death received his reprieve on the Morning of their Execution

In the course of last week, upwards of twenty villains were apprehended and committed to gaol in the counties of Hampshire and Worcester, for a new species of forgery, by extracting ink from paper especially in final settlement notes, so called, and inserting other words instead thereof, so artfully, that it has been difficult to detect the fraud. In order to distinguish the good from the adulterated, dip the note into water, and while wet the place where the ink was taken out will have the appearance of oil paper.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20

On Saturday last was found murdered in an uninhabited house on the Germantown road, about a mile from this city, a man, unknown, about 40 years of age, with his throat cut, and a new razor lying near him. He had on, an old felt hat, his hair of a sandy colour, white shirt, a short blue lapped coat, fusian breeches, ribbed stockings, and pewter buckles in his shoes; he had in his pocket a copy of a power of att

orney from John Wright, Surgeon, of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts Bay, to Samuel Lewis, of Darby, in this state, dated 12th day of April 1785. As he appears to be a stranger and travelling on the road, any person who should have known him, is desired to call on the Coroner of the county, to give what information they are able.

Last Sunday evening, the body of a young woman was taken out of the river, near the Draw-bridge. There were, we are informed, several marks of violence visible thereon. She is reported to have thrown herself in, the preceding evening.

NEW YORK, May 2.

One of the ships from England and not permitted to land her goods, at B Rm, was on Saturday at the Narrows.

A letter from Lisbon says that the Queen has published an edict that no American ship pay any duty in any of her ports, provided the ships are loaded with the productions of their own country only; and that no American ships shall be searched by any of her officers, when they are ready to get under sail—A privilege no ships of other nations have.

On Friday last arrived his most Christian Majesty's packet Le Courier de Europe. Capt. Cornick, in 37 days from L'Orient.

By the arrival of the packet we are informed, that his Most Christian Majesty has interposed as mediator between the Emperor and the States General of the United Netherlands—and, that from the present appearance of affairs, we can with pleasure assure the public, an amicable accommodation of the mighty bustle is reduced to a certainty.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar.

"As to the Moors, we have a report here, that their differences with the Spaniards are in a fair train of accommodation. They are however, indefatigable in making preparations to cruise against the Americans, both in the Mediterranean and Atlantic. A Moor I spoke with a few days ago, informed me, that there were eleven large vessels laying in the port of Algiers, which would not sail till about the middle, or towards the end of March. Some of these are to cruise a considerable way to the westward in search of the thirteen Stripes, against which flag the Barbarians have sworn eternal enmity. He likewise informed me, there were several British seamen carried into slavery, who were taken in the American vessels a few months ago. This will be a caution to the English tars not to engage with American Captains."

Early in last March, a ship commanded by Captain Dawson, sailed from London for Halifax, in which

embarked the Right Reverend Father in God, Doctor Samuel Seabury, Bishop of the State of Connecticut. He was consecrated by three Bishops on the 14th day of last November. He will stay a few days in Nova-Scotia, and may be expected to meet the Episcopal Clergy of his See at the City of New-London (the place of his residence) in the course of this month.

NEW-HAVEN, April 21.

Last Tuesday evening, a small boat, deeply laden, going from the Long-Wharf, on board a sloop lying near the Pier, the wind blowing fresh, sunk, by which unfortunate accident, three young men on board her, were drowned. Their names are, James Seaman, of New-Rochelle, state of New-York; Peter Ferris and Moses Denton, of Greenwich, in this state—they were nearly of an age, about 22 years old—their bodies were taken up yesterday, and decently interred in one grave. The sloop was from Stanford, bound to Halifax, had a number of passengers on board, and put into this port to procure some necessaries for the voyage.

LITCHFIELD, April 26.

We hear from the northward, that about a fortnight since, the son of—Younglove, Esq; of Cambridge, was returning from Albany with a large sum of money, which he imprudently discovered at a tavern above New City. A couple of footmen were observed to leave the house immediately, and were heard by a negro man to say they would take care of that money. The young man went directly after them. The negro gave information of what he had heard to the landlord, who ordered his horse to be got ready, armed himself, and rode full speed in pursuit of them; but unfortunately before he came up, the villains had murdered Mr. Younglove, and were plundering the body. The gentleman secured one on the spot; the other was soon taken, and both committed to Albany goal. The Court of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery, set at Albany last week, the result of the trial we have not heard.

BENNINGTON, May 16.

We hear from Bennington, that one day last week, a young gentleman, of reputable parentage, was found dead in that town, supposed to have put an end to his own existence in a very extraordinary manner—His body lay extended on the ground face downwards; his head a little raised by means of a silk handkerchief which was tied round his neck with a slipping noose, and fastened to a small bough of a tree, not more than three feet in its natural position from the ground, and so slender that our informant says, it was supposed a seven pound weight hung at the further end would have brought it to the ground, yet slender as it was, it was doubtless the means of depriving the desperate youth of life! What was the occasion of so rash a procedure our informant was unable to discover.

WINDSOR, May 31.

We hear from Bennington, that in the afternoon of the 16th instant, the Philosophical Society of that town made an exhibition of an Air Balloon, to the great satisfaction of a large number of spectators. The Balloon was about 24 feet in circumference, and being filled with inflammable air, ascended gradually and majestically, about 300 feet, when taking the course of the wind, it passed over the centre of the town, and gradually descended without receiving any considerable damage. To gratify the wishes of the spectators, it was immediately repaired and sent up four several times. In its last ascension, by reason of the driness of the balloon, and the large quantity of inflammable air contained, it took fire in the air and was almost entirely consumed before it reached the ground.

West Parish, May 26, 1785.

"Died, Mrs. Mary Davis, in the 69th year of her age, and 20th of her illness—so weak as to be unable to walk for 17 years—was supported only by small supply of liquids for three weeks before her death. She expressed becoming submission, and the comfort of divine support, under the long trial of such a weak state: her mental powers were in office through the wonderful scene. She welcomed the approach of death with undisturbed serenity of mind, which she could view as a conquered foe. Her desires to die appeared to be with acquiescence in God's will, and delight in his glory, as what afforded divine support to her soul on a dying bed.

When death o'er nature did prevail,
And all her powers of language fail,
Joy through her swimming eyes did break,

To give the thanks she could not speak

Her remains were interred on Friday following, and a sermon preached on the occasion, from Heb. xi. 15, 16."

STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas I the Subscriber have been applied to by Lemuel Fitch, William Cooley, and Lemuel Bancroft, proprietors of the township of Searsburg, viz. the south part thereof, to call a meeting of the proprietors of said south part of Searsburg, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To choose a moderator. 2d. To see if they will choose a clerk. 3d. To see if said proprietors will come into some method to make each of said proprietors pay their proportion of lotting out, making a road, or roads, and obtaining the outlines of said south part of Searsburg.—These are therefore to warn all of said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of Jesse Cook, innholder in the town of Wilmington, in said state, on the thirteenth day of July, 1785, at nine o'clock in the morning, to act on the above mentioned articles.

SILAS HAMILTON, Just Peace.
Whitingham, May 3, 1785.

Whereas application hath

been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Fairfax in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to notify said proprietors, to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, innholder in Bennington, on the 6th day of July next, at two o'clock, P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator.
2. A proprietors clerk, if necessary.
3. To see if the proprietors will ratify the proceedings of their former meetings.
4. To see whether the proprietors will lay out the undivided land into severalty.
5. To see if they will raise money for the aforesaid purpose.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. Peace.

Bennington, May 23 1785.

Whereas application hath

been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Jerico, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, innholder in Bennington, on the 6th day of July next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator.
2. A proprietors clerk, if necessary.
3. To see if the proprietors will ratify the proceedings of their former meetings.
4. To see whether the proprietors will lay out the undivided land into severalty.
5. To see if they will raise money for the aforesaid purpose.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. Peace.

Bennington, May 23 1785.

Whereas application hath

been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Milton, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, innholder in Bennington on the 6th day of July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator.
2. A proprietors clerk, if necessary.
3. To see if the proprietors will ratify the proceedings of their former meetings.
4. To see whether the proprietors will lay out the undivided land into severalty.
5. To see if they will raise money for the aforesaid purpose.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. Peace.

Bennington May 23 1785.

The proprietors of North-

field, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors for the purpose of laying out the first division lots and paying other proprietary debts, are informed, that unless they pay said tax to the subscriber, by the 30th day of June next, their land will be proceeded with as the law directs.

OLIVER GALLUP, P. Clerk.

Hartland, May 20, 1785.

N. B. The last proprietors meeting of said Northfield, stands adjourned to the said 30th day of June next, at the house of Capt. Abel Marsh in Hartford, when the committee who were appointed to lay out the first division lots, are to make their report, and the first division lots are to be drawn for.

Whereas application hath

been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Shaftsbury, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Mr. Jacob Galusha, in said Shaftsbury, on Tuesday the twenty eighth day of June 1785, at ten o'clock in the morning, then and there to act on the following articles viz.

- 1st. To choose a moderator.
- 2d. A clerk.
- 3d. To choose a committee for the purpose of obtaining from the surveyors, of the several divisions of land in said township, the proper returns, or survey bills thereof and when obtained to be delivered to said clerk to record.
- 4th. To see if the proprietors will agree to have a fifth division of land laid out in said township, and choose a committee to effect the same.
- 5th. To see if the proprietors will grant a tax to defray the charges of carrying the above articles or either of them into execution, and to transact any other business for the benefit of said proprietors.

NATHAN LEONARD, Just. Peace.

Shaftsbury, May 16, 1785.

The proprietors of Shore-

ham in the county of Rutland, State of Vermont, who are deficient in paying the three taxes legally granted of one pound ten shillings each, for the purpose of defraying the charge of laying out and clearing roads, surveying the land, and laying it out into severalty, &c. are informed, that unless they pay the sums annexed to their respective names, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, as will pay the same with legal cost, at the dwelling house of Mr. Paul Moore, in said Shoreham on Tuesday the 28th of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The delinquent names are as follows, with the sums respectively due.

John Chandler, Esq.	£ 4 10
Ruben Rice	4 10
Samuel Smith	1 10
John Marsh	1 10
Jabez Swan	4 10
John Waters	4 10
Thomas Brown	0 15
Cornelius Colnon	4 10
Richard Wibert	1 10
William Kennedy	1 10
William White	1 10
John White	1 10
Caleb Tilton	1 10
Silas Hathorne	1 10

ASA HEMMENWAY, Coll'r.

Bridport, March 17, 1785.

Whereas the town of Ca-

vendish did petition the General Assembly, in October, 1784, to grant them a tax of two pence on the acre on all lands within said town (public rights excepted) for the purpose of repairing roads, building bridges, &c. and that august body was pleased in their wisdom to lay over the same until their next session, for the purpose that non resident proprietors might not be imposed on by unreasonable taxes. Therefore, this is to give notice to all the proprietors of lands in Cavendish, to show cause, if any they have, why the said petition

shall not be granted, and make their plea before the General Assembly at their adjourned session to be holden at Norwich, the first Thursday of June next.

JONATH. ATHERTON,

Representative for the town of Cavendish.

Cavendish May 18 1785

The proprietors of Stock-

bridge, State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at the house of Capt. Alexander Parmele, in Windsor, on the 5th instant, a tax of Three Pounds Ten Shillings was granted on each original right or share of land in said township, to defray the expence of lotting out the first, second, and third division lots, making and mending roads and paying other proprietary debts. This is to notify said proprietors to pay the same to the subscriber, at his house in Petersham, Massachusetts, immediately, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

JONATH GROUT, Collector.

May 10 1785.

The proprietors of Lu-

denburgh, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors held at the dwelling house of Capt. Alexander Parmele, in Windsor, on the 4th instant, a tax of Six Pounds was granted on each original right or share of land in said township, to defray the expence of lotting out the first, second, and third division lots, making and mending roads, and paying other proprietary debts. This is therefore to notify said proprietors, to pay the same to the subscriber, (living in Petersham, Massachusetts,) immediately, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

JONATHAN GROUT, Collector.

May 10 1785.

The subscribers being ap-

pointed Commissioners by the Honorable Israel Smith Esq; Judge of Probate for the district of Thetford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Prince Freeman, late of Thetford in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment at the house of Beriah Lomis in said Thetford on the first & second Tuesdays of July next, from one till six o'clock on each of said days.

BERIAH LOMIS,

MOODY FREEMAN,

WILLIAM FREEMAN.

Thetford, May 14, 1785

At a Proprietors meeting for the township of Williamstown, in the State of Vermont, held at the house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the first Wednesday of November 1784, voted, to see if the proprietors will grant, to each of the three first married women, and to their heirs, who have or shall move with their families into the township of Williamstown 100 acres of unlocated land in said township: Said meeting stands adjourned to the second Wednesday in June next, at said Dewey's in Bennington, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN TRACY, P. Clerk.

Pownal, May 9, 1785.